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• • ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Britain Bans Arms for East Africa; U. S. Neutrality Drive Speeds Ahead

Government Lacks Power to Put Like Embargo on Munitions

Drafting Legislation

President's Proposals Take Place of Nye-Clark Neutrality Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—President Roosevelt's public affirmation that he is working for neutrality legislation at the present session of Congress, on the condition that it does not unduly prolong adjournment, now brings into the open a drive—closely connected with the general European and Italo-Ethiopian situations—which has gathered new momentum for the past fortnight.

The American activity is given added point by Great Britain's announced embargo on shipments to Italy and Ethiopia. Officials in the State Department were greatly interested in this development, for British and American policy has been deliberately co-ordinated behind the Pact of Paris. For the present, however, and unless Congress acts specifically, the President and State Department are completely devoid of authority to stop shipments of arms to either Italy or Ethiopia or any other country, with four minor exceptions.

Subject Long Seething

Interpretations of President Roosevelt's intimation that he would welcome neutrality legislation as a new and burdensome addition to the "must" list amuse those who have been following the neutrality question at all closely this session. The subject has for months been seething just beneath the news-surface.

Since last autumn it has been known that the President desired authority to prevent the United States from being drawn into a general conflict through the loans-and-munitions route. His hint that he now wishes the legislation is no surprise. His proposals replace the strongly-backed Nye-Clark legislation, which these sponsors were and are loath to drop.

The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Neutrality has postponed sessions scheduled for today, but is expected to meet by the weekend to make specific work on a draft of neutrality legislation agreed upon by the State Department. The chief point at issue is whether such an embargo should apply to both belligerents, but precise terms have not yet emerged from the discussions.

Would Suit Italy

Unless Congress acts in the direction indicated, it will be impossible for the United States to follow Great Britain's example, and either Ethiopia or Italy, possibly thwarted in European markets, might turn to the United States for their supplies. In that case, Italy—though hard-pressed financially—would probably be able to dig up some foreign exchange and possibly obtain credit of a sort. But Ethiopia, as far as information here goes, is almost completely devoid of resources capable of being used in foreign markets. Its own Maria Theresa thalers, which pass for currency in Ethiopia—not to mention the salt that goes for money among the Hinterland tribes—is of little value among realistic salesmen in the United States.

Needs Raw Materials

Therefore, as State Department students see it, an arms embargo would weigh most heavily on that side capable of making the most purchases—Italy. Moreover, Italy's needs include shipping, raw materials for use at home, and many other articles which might be struck by an all-inclusive embargo. It is equally true that Italy manufactures much of its own munitions, but is dependent on foreign raw materials.

In short, on the theory that Ethiopia is likely to be unable to make many foreign purchases anyway, observers here fail to see why a two-way arms embargo—when and if it becomes possible—would retard Ethiopia as much as it would Italy. It is, however, a debatable and academic point until such time as embargo legislation is enacted.

And a Bicycle Tourist's A Tourist for All o' That

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, which helped organize the Alabama Tourist Association, thought the influx of Florida tourists was about over for the season when T. F. Guernsy, geography teacher in the Wilkes-Barre, Penna., public schools, arrived from Pennsylvania by bicycle and asked permission to visit the local "smelters."

Mr. Guernsy had ridden his "bike" all the way from Wilkes-Barre. He called on the local chamber to make good its promise to arrange for visits to iron and steel plants here, as announced in a bulletin distributed all over the country. And it did.

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Italy Denies Plan To Quit League—Yet

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 25

FRANCE'S plans to stave off war between Italy and Ethiopia by using to the utmost the conciliation procedure of the League of Nations were completed today and submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Authoritative sources said Premier Pierre Laval sought to exhaust all the resources of the League's conciliation routine. This would allow time for moderating influences to be brought to bear on the disputants.

French authorities said Italy has made it plain to them that it has no present intention of quitting the League, its action depending entirely on what is done at Geneva.

French and British diplomats were reported to have suggested to Italy that it forestall League action by raising the case itself under Article XII of the Covenant, providing for arbitration, rather than let Ethiopia or some other power cite Italy under Article XV.

Geneva Considers Ending Sanctions As Peace Measure

Ways for Adjustment by Pacific Means Held Superior to Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Today the thorny problem of sanctions against lawbreakers is a vital topic in League lobbies, especially since the start of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

At first sight it would seem that, in theory at least, there is some obligation on members of the League to take measures against a lawbreaker, but in fact such is not the case. Hitherto the obligation—which has been shirked even in its narrower form—has been confined to cases of war-making. It is now sought to increase the powers and the responsibilities of the League.

Curiously enough the feeling has always been that the sanctions of Article 16 are a dead letter, and it has been constantly advocated that it would be more sensible to drop them altogether. Since the principal nations do not care to pledge themselves to act automatically even if there is aggression—and there have been a number of instances of aggression and of the unwillingness of League members to enforce sanctions—would it not be wiser to abandon the pretense?

Looking to America

Indeed, one of the most plausible movements of the postwar years has been directed to the virtual elimination of a duty which has chiefly determined the abstention of the United States from the League. It was argued that if Article 16 was altered, the United States might reconsider its decision to remain aloof. As the article has proved to be inoperative, why not say so and invite American co-operation without these penalties, which are in fact nonexistent, though the threat of them has such harmful consequences to the League?

Further, the American conception, as it may be called in opposition to the League conception, is that an impartial embargo should be placed on warring nations. This was actually tried in the case of Paraguay and Bolivia. The legality of the step, under the Covenant, was extremely doubtful, but everybody was convinced that common sense demanded

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Bills Aim to Make Military Drill In Schools Voluntary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—A move to place all military training in civil schools and colleges on a voluntary basis has been initiated by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Representative Paul J. Kvale (F-L) of Minnesota.

The legislators explained that the bills which they have introduced in Senate and House would affect 118 civil schools and colleges which now enroll cadets in the R. O. T. C. on a compulsory basis.

"All of the recent trouble and dissatisfaction over the R. O. T. C.," said Senator Nye, "has been centered in these compulsory drill institutions. In seven or eight different states, students have been expelled because, for various reasons—religious, ethical and educational—they preferred not to include military drill among their courses of study. While our proposed amendment does not condition the constitutional obligation of citizens to bear arms in time of emergency or need, it will remedy the disagreeable situation which has grown up and which is now immediately before us."

Senator Nye made it clear that the 73 schools and colleges enrolling cadets on a voluntary basis and the 37 listed as being essentially military schools would not be affected by the bill.

No Export Licenses to Be Issued to Either Italy or Ethiopia

Joins With France

Foreign Secretary Declares Britain Will Continue to Work for Peace

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that the British Government will not for the present grant licenses for the exportation of arms from Great Britain to either Italy or Ethiopia.

He said that the transit across British territory of arms destined for Ethiopia would, however, be permitted.

Britain Seeks Peace

"The Government," said Sir Samuel, "is doing its best to make possible the peaceful outcome of the present unhappy dispute and would not wish to do anything which might prejudice the situation, so it will therefore, for the present, not issue licenses for the export of arms from this country either to Italy or Ethiopia."

In reply to a question by George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Opposition, Sir Samuel said treaty obligations necessitated permission for the shipment of arms into Ethiopia through British territory if requested.

In Accord With France

Said the Foreign Secretary:

"The transit of arms destined for the Government of Ethiopia across British territory or British-protected territory adjacent in Ethiopia, will be permitted in accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty of 1930.

"The French Government, I understand, interprets its obligation under the treaty in the same manner."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—While the Ethiopian Government remains in doubt whether it will be able to buy munitions of war in the United States, announcement was had here today of the purchase by

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Lobbyist Pays Out $60,000 To Aid Investors

Denies Any of Money Came From Utilities in Holding Bill Fight

Proud of His Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Rival investigations at opposite ends of Capitol Hill into utility efforts to prevent passage of the Wheeler-Rayburn holding company bill, groped along somewhat obscure lines today while efforts to reconcile Senate and House differences on the bill itself temporarily were at a standstill.

A disagreement between Senate and House conferees as to whether White House representatives should be permitted to "sit in" the sessions which may determine the ultimate fate of the controversial holding company abolition feature of the bill resulted in postponement of the conference until tomorrow.

Might Be a Pandoras

Meanwhile Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama and his investigating committee made much of "a box wrapped in a newspaper" which is supposed to have changed hands between the son of the president of the Texas Power and Light Company and a member of Congress from Texas.

Simultaneously, the House Rules Committee conducting an independent investigation of the same situation heard Dr. Hugh S. McGill, president of the American Federation of Utility Investors, testify that his organization spent approximately $6000 in a literature campaign to defeat the abolition feature of the bill; that none of this money came from any utility company.

Proud of Opposition

He said also that his organization had attempted to "bear down" to arouse them to their "public responsibility."

Incidental to his testimony, Dr. Magill made public a statement attacking the President for allegedly using "the tremendous weight of his $5,000,000,000 lobby fund of taxpayers' money" to obtain the so-called "death sentence" for holding companies adding that he, Dr. Magill,

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, July 25

Reich—More 'Subversive Elements' Halted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHWERIN, Ger.—National Socialist police today dissolved the Steel Helmet veterans' organization chapters in western Mecklenburg, on the grounds of "subversive activities." The press had accused the Steel Helmets of being undermined in patriotic morale by Communists, Jews, Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy and other "subversive" elements.

Baden: The demand of a local party organ that Roman Catholic newspapers be eliminated marked the last day of the three months of grace allowed those newspapers to swing into line with National Socialist ideas. Action by Max Amann, president of the Reich press chamber, who ordered the three months' probation period, was anxiously awaited in Roman Catholic circles.

Berlin: A storm of inspired protest against foreign "atrocity stories" relative to the present anti-Semite, anti-Roman Catholic and anti-veteran drive, broke out in the press today. Editors cited strike violence in the United States and other countries, and intimated that the pot should not call the kettle black.

Work Relief—Board Set to Check Labor Trouble

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As the best form of insurance against labor troubles in the vast work relief program, Administrator Harry L. Hopkins has named three prominent labor authorities to an advisory board.

The men are Arthur O. Wharton, international president of the Machinists' Union, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; the Rev. Francis J. Haas, director of the Roman Catholic School of Social Service, former NRA labor official; James Wilson, former vice-president of the federation and labor adviser to the 1933 World Economic Conference. The three men are to keep in close touch with all labor problems arising out of the works program.

Tibet—Mission Searches for New Dalai Lama

LHASA, Tibet—The search for Tibet's new Dalai Lama—an unknown child in one of the 300 homes where a baby was born just when the last Dalai Lama passed on in December, 1933—had officially begun today, according to the Associated Press.

A mission of leading monks and soothsayers set out for a holy lake, where they expect to see the baby's present home mirrored in the waters. The likely candidate, thought to be a reincarnation of what is termed the "living Buddha," then has to pass other tests before the hierarchy.

Meanwhile, diplomacy held its breath. The old Dalai Lama and the advisers of his unselected successor were strong friends of British India. But the Panchen Lama—a "higher reincarnation" and friend of China who was exiled by the pro-British forces—is receiving large sums from the Chinese Government to finance a return, thereby to supplant British influence with Chinese.

Strike—Terre Haute Enamel Workers Stay Out

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Renewed minor disorders and continued rigid control by national guardsmen today testified to the fact that the strike situation has not yet turned the corner toward settlement, reports the Associated Press. Some 600 enamel workers remained on strike, and Federal conciliators rushed their work.

New York: A two weeks' truce and period of orderly picketing of the Bickford restaurants was broken yesterday, when 150 to 200 pickets struggled with 15 policemen. As fast as arrests were made, the crowd forcibly released them.

Camden, N. J.: The New York Shipbuilding Corporation continued its efforts to reopen its strike-closed yards today, in the face of increasing disorders between returning workers and strike pickets.

Missing Munitions—France Makes Search

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The vanishing of 27 tons of munitions from the hold of a ship bound for Argentina, and the substitution of sand and paving bricks therefor, had France by the ears today. It was a case for no less an authority than Arsène Lupin, the French secret police decided. Trucks loaded the munitions onto two ships. They sailed for Argentina, where the Government refused to permit the arms to enter. They returned. The 310 packing cases were opened, and bricks and sand poured out.

"Were those arms secretly transshipped to Ethiopia or Italy?" ob-

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Driving Force at Moscow Congress of Communists

Sovfoto

Clemence Voroshiloff, Soviet Commissar of War and Marine — **Joseph Stalin**, Russian "Dictator," Secretary General, Central Committee of Communist Party — **Michael Kalinin**, Chairman of Soviet Presidium — **V. M. Molotoff**, President, Soviet Council of People's Commissars

Reds Modify Stand on Capitalism

Kremlin Ruthlessly Hits Every Hint of Revolt Among Communists

Stalin Riding Hard

The struggle for political control behind the scenes in Russia is one of the dominating elements in the shaping of Soviet foreign and domestic policy.

The Christian Science Monitor today publishes a memorandum on this subject, written by an unquestioned authority who recently left Moscow after an extensive first-hand study of the Russian situation. Although originally drafted as a confidential document, it is reproduced with the author's permission, granted with the provision that he should remain anonymous.

Within recent months the Russian dictatorship has made several moves to suppress all possible opposition, and has shown particular interest in anticipating any organized revolt inside the ruling Communist Party against the policies which the Stalin faction is pressing with increasing confidence and energy.

Party "cleanings" in all parts of the country have been more drastic than in several years. The two veteran revolutionary organizations—the Society of Old Bolsheviks and the Association of Former Political Exiles—have been disbanded, and arrests and exiles of Communists have been increased. Among my own Russian acquaintances — necessarily small—there have been several professors and students arrested and held without charge in prison in Moscow for weeks and months.

Weakening the International

Stalin (Joseph Stalin, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party) seems to fear that his bold policy of weakening the Third International even further, and of taking an active part in European politics, will so arouse the original revolutionary Communists that they will find means—in spite of repressive measures—to organize an effective opposition. At any rate, he has moved first, and seems to be more firmly in the saddle than ever.

Since the beginning of this year

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Plan Is Presented To Canada and U. S. To Preserve Niagara

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25—A new scheme to stop erosion under the Canadian and American Falls at Niagara is being brought to the attention of government officials by Duane Stoll, Buffalo building contractor, and Abraham K. Mosley, Troy architect.

Their plan, which they have copyrighted, proposes that the Canadian and American Governments sink a series of tunnels under the upper river and remove a soft shale strata beneath the hard limestone bed of the river. Then they would replace the shale with concrete, re-enforced with stainless steel—a mixture said to be impervious to erosive forces.

Construction of an international tunnel under the upper river between Niagara Falls, N. Y. and Niagara Falls, Ont., to be used as a traffic subway, also is proposed by the authors of the plan. Cost of the plan without the subway has been estimated at about $10,000,000. With the subway they believe it would be $30,000,000.

The plan is being described to representatives of both governments and to leaders on the Niagara frontier. Its authors believe it would be an admirable work relief scheme.

Japanese Planning Increase in Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo, July 24

BUDGET increase for arms with a view to defensive preparations against Russia were announced yesterday by War Minister Senjuro Hayashi.

The War Minister declared that considerable increases are needed in the air force and in the Kwantung army, for maintaining order in Manchoukuo.

Three Textile Plants Announce Wage Increases

Rochester, N. H., Companies' Action Affects About 800 Employees

ROCHESTER, N. H., July 25 (AP)—Three woolen and worsted textile mills in this area, including the Cocheco Woolen Company where a strike has been in progress since May 27, today announced voluntary increases in wages, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. The increase affects about 800 employees.

The Wyandotte Worsted Company and the Gonic Manufacturing Company, where there was no labor trouble, were the other plants to boost the contents of pay envelopes.

Frank L. Parker, agent at the Wyandotte Mill, said the increase there would be effective Monday and apply to all classes of workers.

The Cocheco and Gonic mills are under the same management, the Parker Wilder Company of Boston and New York. The increases in these plants will become operative as soon as necessary clerical work now under way is completed, Fulton Rindge, treasurer, announced.

The increases, Mr. Rindge said, were decided upon with the idea of equalizing the wage schedule with another mill of the company in Ware, Mass., where a wage boost became effective last December.

During the strike at the Cocheco plant Mr. Rindge had said on several occasions the pay would be increased if other mills raised their wages.

The Cocheco Mill at present is operating with a force of 125 but, Mr. Rindge said, a second shift is contemplated because of numerous applications for work.

Union leaders last week rejected a company proposal for settlement of the strike, declaring the wage scale indefinite. Employees now at work are members of the Employees Protective Association, recently formed, which obtained an injunction against officials and members of the United Textile Workers of America from interfering with the company's business.

Employees at the Gonic plant, although members of the U. T. W. A. and receiving the same wages as prevailed at Cocheco, had refused to join the strikers at the East Rochester plant.

Board Acts for Hosiery Union

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (AP)—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers named a national executive board, handed it labor problems of the industry and adjourned the union's twenty-fourth annual convention today.

The 17-member board, armed with full power from the federation to act for the union in fighting for wage and hour schedules replacing those ordered by the defunct NRA and those in the union's expiring labor contract, will reopen negotiations with employers.

Moscow Congress Offers Aid to Democracies Against Fascism

Russia Holds Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 25—A keynote of extreme moderation, in striking contrast to previous occasions, was struck by the Russian Communist Party for the opening of its seventh congress of the Communist International—the first held since 1928.

The Russian Communists told delegates from more than 50 countries assembled in Moscow for the congress that they must not forget that interests of the working masses are their chief concern. It was emphasized that Communists should retain their desire to replace Capitalism with Socialism, and bourgeois democracy with proletarian dictatorships.

But these aims can be deferred while the Communists concentrate on the urgent immediate task of uniting the working class against Fascism and war.

Democracy Rather Than Fascism

In view of this present menace, Communists must therefore even fight with supreme selflessness to rescue the remnants of bourgeois democracy in countries where democracy is likely to prevent Fascism and war.

International Communists were urged to remember that they support the rights of national self-determination, and must unselfishly support the tendency among workers to unite all active forces in one proletarian party.

Programs outlined in recent publications here are in this connection hardly more extreme than President Roosevelt's American New Deal or the program of the British Labor Party.

Friendly Capitalists

The congress is being invited to pass judgment on a proposal for classifying capitalist countries according to their attitude toward the Soviet Union. Capitalist governments which befriend Moscow are distinguished from those openly hostile, and different tactics are proposed in dealing with the two groups.

Illinois Proposes Steps to Correct Abuses of Parole

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 24—Parole itself is all right—a progressive step in penology—but the administration of it needs to be taken out of politics and made more scientific, concludes a study made under direction of Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, director of the Chicago Crime Commission. Governor Horner has pledged his efforts in behalf of legislation to insure a "scientific and nonpolitical" system in this State.

Advocates of the parole system, and Governor Horner reveals himself as one of them, believe that defects in its administration should be corrected if the system is to win the support it deserves from good citizens. The two major criticisms in the Illinois study are these:

1. The decision as to when prisoners are ready for parole is not made on a sufficiently scientific basis. It is done by a politically appointed board of men who serve for short terms, and who are not expected to make it a full-time job.

2. The supervision of paroles is not adequate because parole agents charged with visiting them have impossible case loads and because the agents appear to be appointed for political reasons rather than for professional ability.

GOP Senators Of Committee On Rules Quit

Moran's Vote on 48-Hour Measure Causes Rift in His Party

Boston Today—*also sees* — Republicans draw party lines to fight $20,800,000 bond issue—Governor plan to go on air in defense of bond issue tonight—State police hope bond issue will pass and bring new equipment—Increase of 12,000 automobiles indicating returning Massachusetts prosperity—Teachers assured of no pay cuts nor boosts for coming term.

Senate—G. O. P. Rules Committee Members Quit

Senators Samuel H. Wragg, Needham, and Joseph R. Cotton, Lexington, today resigned from the Senate Rules Committee. Their move came in protest to Senate President James G. Moran's action yesterday in casting the deciding vote in favor of Governor Curley's 48-hour measure.

Senator Moran is a Republican and precipated a serious rift in his party when he voted with the Democrats for the measure which had become a partisan issue. The vote stood 18 to 18, evenly divided between the parties, until President Moran exercised his privilege of breaking the tie.

No sooner had be banged down his gavel to open the session shortly after 11 this morning, than Senator Cotton took the floor to tender his resignation. He said he wished to be "unfettered" in his actions. His resignation was accepted by President Moran.

Senator Wragg then stood up remarking that he might as well make it unanimous. Senator Donald W. Nicholson resigned yesterday, so the Senate Rules Committee, one of the most important groups in the legislature, was left today with only President Moran to represent the Republican party.

Solidifying—Senate G. O. P. Members Unite

The State House was a beehive of busy conjecture today. Action of Senators Wragg and Cotton in resigning from the Rules Committee was seen by many observers to indicate that Senate President Moran's surprise move in voting with the Democrats for the 48-hour measure yesterday had a solidifying effect instead of a crumpling one — that Republicans now, for the first time this session, are united on a party front.

Hint of this was given when party chiefs called a caucus for this afternoon to decide on their attitude toward the Curley $20,800,000 bond issue proposal. First indications were that they could easily block a two thirds majority in both houses.

Opponents of the bond issue pointed out today that the Republicans yesterday marshaled 18 votes to oppose the 48-hour law. They reasoned that it should be comparatively easy to hold the 13 votes necessary to block the bond issue in the Senate. In the lower House, opponents claimed 85 votes, four more than needed to halt approval.

In contrast to this view, however, was marked optimism in the Governor's office. Observers remembered that yesterday passage of the 48-hour bill seemed doubtful, but that the Governor was so sure of his votes that he prepared a press release heralding the outcome even before the vote.

Curley—He's Going to Tell the Folks All About It

It was a busy day for Governor Curley, too. At noon he announced that because of the intense public interest in the proposed bond issue and present State House developments he would take the air over the Yankee network at 6:50 this evening.

Indicating that he didn't regard the Republican resistance as being too formidable, he told reporters at his noon press conference that the resignation from the Rules Committee of Senators Wragg and Cotton "doesn't make any difference."

Answering statements that passage of the 48-hour bill gives him patronage oveer 1900 to 2500 jobs and that these positions might be used as lures to make legislators jump through the gubernatorial hoop, Governor Curley asserted that the jobs will be filled by heads of the various state departments affected, not by himself. Opponents were quick to answer, however, that the new jobs are not under civil service and that the heads of the departments are under the Governor, hence the jobs might be said to largely hinge upon his pleasure.

He chided the state's newspapers for failing to make clear that the 10 per cent surtax on incomes proposal is for one year only, and that it will cover expense of this year's cost of the 48-hour law (which

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Boston Day... Senate, Autos, Teachers, Cook...

(Continued from Page 1)

limits employees in state institutions to 48 hours of work a week), of sliding scale, step rate wage increases.

Bond Issue—Large Slice For State Police Forecast

If Governor Curley's proposed $20,000,000 bond issue is passed, possibly one-third of it will be spent for a public safety building and construction of six new state police stations.

At least that was a forecast today of Paul G. Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety. Mr. Kirk declared that construction of a new building and erection of six state police stations at strategic points in Massachusetts' towns—Cheshire, West Bridgewater, Wareham, Foxboro, Lunenburg and Rehoboth—would greatly increase the efficiency of the state police and fire prevention forces.

He estimated a total cost of $729,000 for the proposed construction. Mr. Kirk declared that the present State House quarters were exceedingly crowded and for efficient police service the Commonwealth needs more spacious quarters. Under the present arrangement, he explained, improvements in the bureaus of identification, ballistics and photography had necessitated using some of the rooms heretofore used as coal bins.

The Commissioner said that the site of the public safety building was indefinite. He had in mind, however, a parcel of land opposite the Commonwealth Avenue Armory. This location would be ideal for rapid transportation on large arteries north, south and west, Mr. Kirk said.

Fin Com—Mayor Turns Hose on Stray Sparks

Mayor Mansfield today continued to pour water on the smoke still rising from Boston Finance Commission's report of imputations that favoritism was being shown in the award of city contracts.

Today he pointed out why the contract for bridge and ferry repair work was given W. H. Ellis & Son Company of South Boston rather than to the Rendle Company, whose bid was $400 lower. The Mayor said that the Rendle Company (now reorganized after a financial failure) was given a contract some time ago, but due to financial collapse failed to carry out the contract, thereby leaving the city high and dry.

Mayor Mansfield said that for $400 more he was sure that the work would be done, and done satisfactorily to all concerned.

Autos—Registration Jumps Over Last Year

If automobile registrations are an indication of returning prosperity, Massachusetts is more affluent this year than last, for it has 12,879 more passenger and commercial cars on its rolls. Figures just compiled by the Registry of Motor Vehicles disclose 822,817 units so far this year as compared with 809,938 for the similar period a year ago.

Total fees for all registrations, licenses and examinations now amount to $4,794,415 for this year as against $4,733,593 for last year.

Teachers—Boston Board To Continue Wage Schedule

Boston teachers need anticipate no cuts this coming Fall, nor should they expect salary increases. This was decided last night at a meeting of the school committee in the Beacon Street Administration Building. It was their final session until after the next school term begins.

It was decided to continue the salary schedule in effect since the first of the year until Aug. 31, 1936.

Billboards—Revised Control Bill Is Indorsed

After a week of bitter dispute and juggling over Governor Curley's bill recommending appointment of a state director of outdoor advertising with authority to regulate advertising signs in Massachusetts, the legislative committee on mercantile affairs reported favorably on the measure last night.

The bill as it will now be presented to the Legislature provides that the state director shall be picked from the personnel of the State Department of Public Works by the commissioner. Previously the bill had provided that the Governor appoint the director with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

The committee also met the protest of Mayor Mansfield, who said that Boston would lose about $26,000 annually in license fees if the State took over the advertising control, by keeping in the clause that provides that cities and towns would continue to collect license fees for permits granted to small business houses which hang small signs over their doors.

According to the amended bill the state director could designate places as business districts in those communities which have no zoning ordinances. Under the proposed measure the state director would have to notify local authorities and hold a public hearing on each billboard application.

Publicity—Bay State's Advantages to Be Aired

Over 10 stations of the Yankee network tonight goes a cordial welcome to all tourists who contemplate making a visit to Massachusetts this year.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook and Lieut. Col. Paul Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety, will speak over the radio under the auspices of the New England Council telling listeners of the many recreational advantages Massachusetts has to offer.

Secretary Cook is in charge of the newly inaugurated campaign of recreational advertising in the Commonwealth, while Commissioner Kirk will discuss ways through which community and state officials can assist in promoting the development of the recreational industry throughout New England.

FREE TREAD SHOES
By Wilbur Coon
See the Wilbur Coon dealer in your vicinity

Snapshot of John W Letcher, Bloomsbury, N. J.

Found new way to save money

Gentlemen:
For 15 years I used a 25¢ oil. Recently I purchased a new Graham. After 500 miles, I drained the crankcase and filled with the 25¢ kind. Something was wrong. The motor sounded like a telegraph station.
I drained the crankcase again, and filled with Quaker State. I ran that oil till the speedometer showed 1500. Then I refilled with Quaker State. At 2500, I filled again, and again at 4000. The motor sounds better today than ever, and I never have to add oil between changes. That saves me real money.
(Signed) John W. Letcher

"First choice of Experience"
Quaker State Motor Oils
35c per quart
Quaker State Oil Refining Co., Oil City, Pa.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Scattered showers are probable this afternoon and tonight and Friday morning, followed by partly overcast weather; not quite so warm; gentle to moderate northwesterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight, probably clearing Friday morning; slightly cooler tonight and Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and cooler, possibly showers in south and central portions tonight; Friday generally fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest shifting to northwest or north winds over the north and central portions, and moderate northerly winds over extreme south portion; mostly overcast weather with showers tonight, and probably ending Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	77	88	Minneapolis	74	88
Bermuda	84	88	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	76	88	New York	76	86
Denver	68	92	Norfolk, Va.	80	92
Helena, Mont.	62	86	Philadelphia	76	88
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Louis	74	94
Kansas City	78	92	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	78	92
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—8 a. m. July 25
B—Maximum July 24

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:10 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet
Friday, 8:51 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet

Light All Vehicles at 3:42

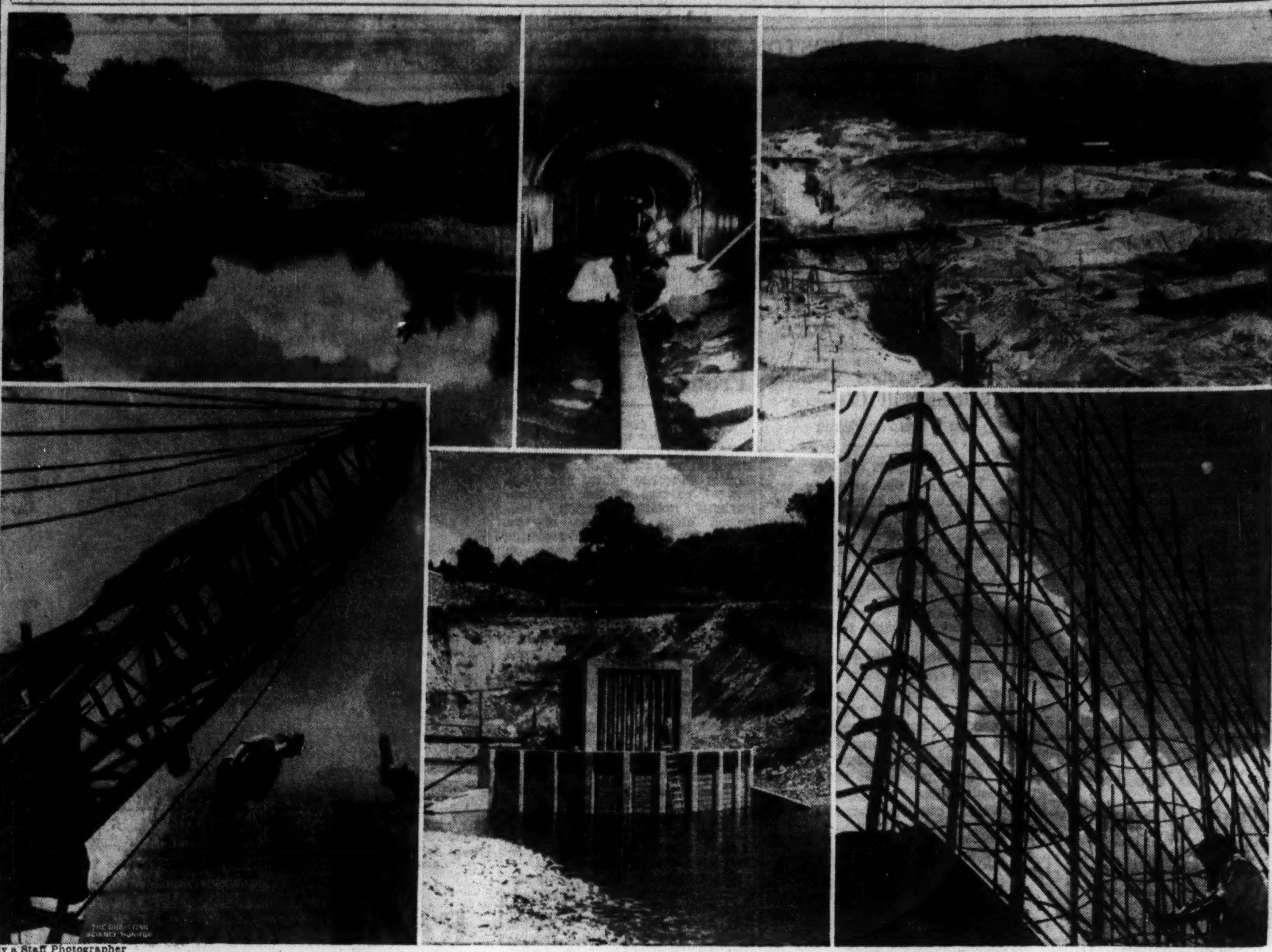
COOL COMFORT IN MID-TOWN

Whether you're here for a day or a year, all the club facilities at Allerton are yours to enjoy. There are game rooms, a well-stocked library, a delightful roof garden, comfortable lounges. And, in addition, your own attractive living quarters and the excellent restaurants serve to make your stay a memorable one. Single rooms from $2 daily, $10 weekly. Special monthly rates during July and August.

ALLERTON HOUSE, for Women, Lexington Ave. at 57th St. MIDSTON HOUSE, for Men and Women, Madison Ave. at 38th St. ALLERTON HOUSE, for Men and Women, 143 East 39th St. (from $9 weekly).

ALLERTON
CLUB RESIDENCES
New York

Developing the Swift River Water Supply Project



By a Staff Photographer
Upper Left—Swift River, Enfield, Mass. Upper Center—The Tunnel at Shaft 12. Upper Right—Core Wall of Main Dam, Quabbin Reservoir. Lower Left—Movable Crane. Lower Center—Shaft 12 Now Completed. Lower Right—Rods for Reinforced Concrete Construction

Boston Events

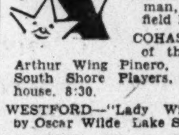
Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ... Nicolai
Seventh Symphony, Opus 92, in A major ... Beethoven
First Two Movements:
I. Poco sostenuto—Vivace
II. Allegretto
Rhapsody, "España" ... Chabrier
Suite, "Sylvia" ... Delibes
(a) The Huntresses of Diana
(b) Pizzicati
(c) Procession of Bacchus
Air on the G-String ... Bach-Wilhelmj
Waltz, "Dornroeschen," from Suite "Sleeping Beauty" ... Tchaikovsky
Fantasia: "Aïda" ... Verdi

ERA CONCERT BAND—Open air concert at Dean Road Playground Shell, Brookline, 8:15.

Near-By Summer Theaters



MARSHFIELD HILLS—"As Husbands Go," by Rachel Crothers. With Ann Norris, William Mendrek and Edwin Gordon. Arthur Holman, director. Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30.

COHASSET—"Trelawney of the Wells," by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, Edith Barrett and South Shore Players, Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

WESTFORD—"Lady Windermere's Fan," by Oscar Wilde Lake Shore Theater, 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"March Hares," by Harry Wagstaff Gribble, Oceanside Theater, 8:30.

DENNIS—"Fresh Fields," with Margaret Anglin, Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"On Stage," by Benjamin Kaye. With Osgood Perkins, Beach Theater, 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—W. C. Fields in "The Man on the Flying Trapeze," with Mary Brian. Fenway, 2:28, 5:09, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount, 9, 11:41 a. m., 2:12, 4:43, 7:14, 9:55. "Java Head," with Elizabeth Allen and Anna May Wong.

EXETER—"The Flame Within," with Ann Harding, 3:30, 6:15, 9:15. "The Girl from 10th Avenue."

FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong." Starts third week, 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. "Sea Killers," sub-sea nature pictures.

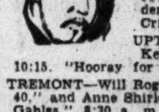
KEITH'S—Gene Stratton-Porter's "Keeper of the Bees." 11:20 a. m., 2:02, 4:44, 7:26, 10:08. Claude Rains in "The Clairvoyant." Tomorrow: "Old Man Rhythm," and "Lady Tubbs."

ORPHEUM—William Powell in "Escapade." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Love Me Forever."

STATE—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10. Our Gang comedy. Color cartoon: "Good Little Monkeys." Tomorrow: "Murder Man," and "Party Wire."

METROPOLITAN—"Shanghai," with Warner Oland and Charles Boyer as the son of a Russian general and a Manchurian princess, in love with an American heiress. 11:22 a. m., 1:52, 4:44, 7:36, 10:24. Stage: "Keep Kool" revue, with performing bears riding bicycles. Overture: "Popular Impressions." Tomorrow: "Broadway Gondolier."

MODERN—Kay Francis as a Travelers' Aid worker in "Stranded." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Death from a Distance."



BOSTON—"Charlie Chan in Egypt." 10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16, 7:16, 10:16. Anne Shirley in "Chasing Yesterday." Tomorrow: "A Dog of Flanders," and "What Price Crime."

UPTOWN—"The Glass Key," 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:15. "Hooray for Love."

TREMONT—Will Rogers in "Life Begins at 40," and Anne Shirley in "Anne of Green Gables." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UNIVERSITY—"Public Hero No. 1." 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Vagabond Lady."

COOLIDGE CORNER—Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Mr. Dynamite."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Another episode of "Lost City"; "Jungle Antics"; "Tapu and Tapu," South Sea scenes; "Wings Over Everest"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Negro ERA Orchestra; movie, "Around the World"; talk on "The Spoken Word," by Oliver E. Bennett, Mattapan Branch Library, 7:30.

"THE BLACK ACE"—Presented by Cambridge ERA Civic Theater, Abraham Lincoln School, Cambridge, 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common, Noon.

ORGAN RECITAL—By Brayton Stark of Dennison University. Sponsored by Harvard Summer School. Open free to the public. Bach, Franck, Karg-Elert, and five pieces by 17th Century composers. Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, 4.

Other Events

ERA MARIONETTES—Hecht Neighborhood House, 22 Bowdoin Street, West End, 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Roman Art, 11 a. m.

Great 25-Mile Water Tunnel For Boston Supply Near Finish

Massachusetts is today on a par with California in its water supply by underground aqueducts. California has the longest aqueduct in the nation, but it is only a fraction of a mile longer than that in central Massachusetts.

The last lap of the 25-mile tunnel running under the hills of the central part of the State is practically complete, the second of three steps in a $65,000,000 expansion project. To date some $31,000,000 has been expended.

Water of the Swift River, some 80 miles west of Boston, can now be diverted from their westward course to the Connecticut River and brought due east by means of the tunnel bored through rock at a maximum depth of 800 feet, in order that the 1,500,000 persons of the metropolitan district may have ample drinking water. Though concealed from view, this tunnel includes a virtual subterranean Niagara Falls, where the drop is 50 per cent more than that of the Niagara precipice.

Links Wachusett

Quabbin aqueduct, running beneath seven townships, links Greenwich and the westerly end of Wachusett Reservoir in West Boylston. This and a similar tunnel, recently completed by the city of San Francisco, which is only a fraction of a mile longer, are the two longest in the world, according to the Metropolitan District Commission. They are twice as long as the Simplon railroad tunnel under the Alps, connecting Switzerland and Italy.

More than 5,000,000 pounds of dynamite were used to blast Quabbin Aqueduct which was driven from 12 shafts varying in depth from 100 feet to 656 feet and is of a size that would accommodate a trolley car. It is 12 feet and nine inches high and 11 feet wide.

The third and last step in the project now under way is building of the Quabbin Reservoir, 530 feet above sea level, submerging sections of 10 towns and completely eliminating three of them. About 100 square miles of land will be taken for the reservoir although only 39 square miles will be flooded.

Holds Guest Store

The new reservoir for which two dams are being built will store 415,000,000,000 gallons of water, or more than six times the capacity of Wachusett, original reservoir of the Metropolitan system.

Water enough to cover the entire land area of the city of Boston to a depth of 45 feet will be held in this Quabbin Reservoir. Its area will be more than half that of Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire, and more than three times that of the largest reservoir in New York. It will submerge about 16 miles of the Athol branch of the Boston and Albany R. R. Also the stretch from Bondsville to Athol—about 30 miles—has already been abandoned.

Quabbin Reservoir will have an average depth of 50 feet. The largest steamship yet built could be navigated for 16 miles up the main body of the reservoir and for more than ten miles up the west branch. Flooding of this land necessitates removal of between 700 to 800 houses. Stores, dwellings and other structures will be abandoned. It will make some 70 islands several of which, such as Mount Pomeroy and Mount Lizzie, will be quite precipitious, reaching 400 feet above the water surface.

Shore Line of 150 Miles

The shore line of the reservoir will measure more than 150 miles. Many miles of road will be abandoned, and about 26 miles of substitute highways have already been built. Completion of the reservoir is not scheduled until 1940 or 1941.

Work is underway on the two dams to complete the rim of the reservoir, one known as the main dam, across the Swift River at the junction of the towns of Ware, Belchertown and Enfield, and the other known as the Dike, across the valley of Beaver Brook, near the town line between Enfield and Ware.

The main dam is to be 290 feet high, from the lowest ledge, and will hold back a wall of water 150 feet high for a length of 2640 feet. The Dike is to be 264 feeet high, holding a maximum depth of 115 feet of water.

Completion of the first steps in the project, 13 miles of tunnel to the Ware River, resulted in bringing waters of that river to Boston in March of 1931. These waters can only be taken at the peak flow, however, and none between June 15 and October 15 annually.

At Barre, 656 feet above sea level, the water drops down a shaft so designed that it absorbs the energy of the falling water without injury to the structure. It makes a water fall which, although concealed from view, is actually 50 per cent higher than Niagara Falls.

When the new reservoir is completed, water from both the Ware and Swift Rivers will be diverted into the new storage quarters.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Meredith Willson	Baseball game....	Hits and Encores:
5:15	Agriculture talk......	and orchestra ...	Instrumentalists ..	music and shop-
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Matinee Musicale..	"Jack Armstrong".	ping talks.......
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Vocalist; news....	Male quartet......	Tito Guizar.......
6:00	Evening Journal......	Evening Tattler....	News Service......	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"The Story Man"....	Features; news....	Studio features....	Cowboy songs.....
6:30	News; features.......	Musical programs..	Minute Men talk..	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloist.......	Features; talk....	and chorus.......
7:00	Dinner concert.......	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus"....	Musical Moments..	Sports comment. .	Buddy Clark, songs
7:30	Male quartet.........	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ.....	Savitt's Orchestra
7:45	McGoogle Family.....	News sketches.....	Boake Carter, news	Brissette's Orch...
8:00	Nickelodeon; comedy	Rudy Vallee and	Merry-Go-Round ..	Golf lesson.......
8:15	and music...........	His Connecticut	Kate Smith Mu-	Terry O'Toole.....
8:30	Tenor soloist.........	Yankees, with	sic; soloists and	"La Traviata,"
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	guest artists.....	orchestra	broadcast from
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Manhattan Choir..	Lewisohn Sta-
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	"Town Talks".....	dium, N. Y., Alex-
9:30	Goldman Band Con-	soloists; skit;	Marty May, co-	ander Smallens,
9:45	cert from N. Y. Univ.	Haenschen's Band	median; sketches	director; N. Y.
10:00	NBC Symphony Or-	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Philharmonic-
10:15	chestra, Frank Black,	Orchestra; Lou	soloists; orchestra	Symphony Orch...
10:30	conductor; Mendel-	Holtz; soloists;	Studio speaker...	From Lewisohn
10:45	ssohn, Saint-Saëns..	male quartet.....	Spotlight Revue...	Stadium ....
11:00	Reports; feature......	Forecasts; news...	News Service......	Sign off...........
11:15	Jewish Hour.........	Sports; organist...	Starita's Orchestra	
11:30	Joe Rines and his	National Forum:	Ted Fiorito and	
11:45	orchestra	Wash. speaker...	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia": reading network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; conservation day program.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom": Georgia Coleman; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel": musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell; Ronald Colman in scenes from "A Tale of Two Cities."
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights": Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.

Maine Sportsmen's Rendezvous Offers $15,000 in Prizes

WINTHROP, Maine, July 25 (AP)—The stage was ready today for the opening of the New England Sportsmen's Rendezvous at Lake Maranacook, with a program of contests and exhibitions for prizes totaling $15,000.

The 10-day event, sponsored by the New England Governors, is designed to give the East an attraction comparable to the big carnivals of the West and South.

All the rendezvous buildings are constructed of logs, as is the big entrance gate, and the fort, which will be attacked nightly by Indians.

Contests include rifle and skeet shooting, dog trials, motorboat races, swimming and casting, log rolling and canoe tipping.

The Canadian Provinces and several States have sent contestants. A large tent city has sprung up and a field has been set aside for a convention of the New England Auto Trailers' Association.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Radio Enters Movies

By a Staff Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Plans for the construction of a group of studios to be ready for use here not later than Oct. 1 were announced recently by the western division of the National Broadcasting Company. The studios are for the purpose of presenting motion picture material to America's radio audience.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Children's ....$1.50 to $3.25
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Furniture Rugs
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BULLARD'S
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NEW HAVEN

Ten Guesses (45)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; Mexico's colors are red, white and green.
2—Yes; the dinner jacket is said to have been originated there.
3—No; Thomas Jefferson was so known, the name associating him with his Virginia estate.
4—No; in the United States, Thanksgiving Day has been, since 1864, proclaimed for the last Thursday in November. In Canada, it is proclaimed by the Governor General, usually for the second Monday in October.
5—Yes; for three years.
6—No; it was Rachel whom he won after two seven-year periods. Rebekah was Jacob's mother.
7—Yes; a troy pound is equal to 0.82 of an avoirdupois pound.
8—No; the Ohio flows 1283 miles, and the Rio Grande 1650.
9—Yes.
10—No; the present record is held by Laura Ingalls, 17h. 7½m.

Republicans Name Risk for Congress In Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25 (AP)—Charles F. Risk of Saylesville, former District Court Judge, today was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the special election to be held in the First Rhode Island District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Francis B. Condon, who was appointed to the State Supreme Court in January.

Judge Risk is a former State Department Commander of the American Legion and is considered a "Probonus" Republican.

Former Assistant United States Attorney General Charles P. Sisson of Providence, keynoter, said the special election will be "the opening gun in the great national campaign of 1936," and called upon the electorate to voice their protest of the Roosevelt Administration, which he called "the most un-American scheme of government that this nation had ever endured."

Democrats will hold their convention tomorrow and probably name General Treasurer Antonio Price of Woonsocket as congressional nominee. There are four other candidates for the Democratic nomination.

'Villes' Dot Georgia

There are 81 Georgia towns that use "ville" with their names.

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CORSETS—FOURTH FLOOR

Flint-Bruce's Semi-Annual SALE
A Storewide Event featuring over 2000 Furniture Items at Sale Markdowns.
FLINT-BRUCE
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NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
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Glowing Reductions
— this week at STACKPOLE'S
Knitwear reduced to........$6.75
Silk Dresses reduced to.....$8.75
Cotton Dresses reduced to...$5.75
White Tweed and Fancy Linen Coats reduced to........$10.75
Linen and Pongee Silk Suits reduced to $10.75
Stackpole, Moore, Tryon Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.

The World's Day
Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

servers asked pointedly, knowing that France had embargoed arms to those two countries. To complicate matters, the sand and bricks were said to be from the region of Paris.

Banking—Glass Calls Centralization Un-American

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Senator Glass yesterday vigorously attacked the proposals for a central bank as repugnant to the American financial system. He said the Government never had contributed as much as one dollar to any federal reserve bank, and yet it proposed to control the new open market committee to manage reserve bank dealings in government bonds.

Regional banks put up all the funds, he declared, and to say that they "should be completely controlled by a board set up originally as merely supervisory, is to me the most unreasonable thing that could be suggested." The reserve banks have $2,500,000,000 of government securities, for which they have no use, and which they couldn't sell without demoralizing the market, he asserted.

Italy—Mussolini's Young Sons Commissioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Bruno Mussolini, aged 17, and his brother Vittorio, aged 19, were today commissioned officers in an air force unit destined for East Africa. Bruno is now sergeant and Vittorio a second lieutenant in a bombardment corps. They will serve as pilots. It was said that not in Italian history have those ranks been held by lads so young.

Target Practice—Japan Apologizes

HANKOW, China (AP)—Japan's Consul General Y. Miura today tendered his regrets to Paul R. Josselyn, American Consul General, for the incident of a Japanese gunboat firing on an American mission at Yovhow, in Hunan Province, last Friday.

Report of the incident was made by the Rev. Edwin Beck of Tiffin, Ohio, attached to the mission school of Huping College. Mr. Beck said the school buildings and residences for foreigners were showered by snub-nosed machine gun bullets.

Mr. Miura said the gunboat Hira, which fired the shots, was engaged in target practice on Lake Tungting and its personnel was unaware that the bullets had fallen on mission property.

Liquor—Wholesalers Gain Point in House Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The campaign of wholesale liquor dealers to loosen the grip of federal control moved into the Senate today, after a partial victory in the House. The House yesterday passed by a vote of 229-100 the new alcohol control measure containing a provision drafted by the dealers which would permit "bulk" sales, and in the case of hotels and clubs, sales direct "from bung to glass."

The provision was strongly opposed by the Administration, but was injected into the bill in the House committee and accepted by the House after a vigorous campaign by the liquor dealers. In it they see a means of cutting liquor cost to the consumer and thereby increasing their business. The Treasury fears widespread tax evasion if the provision is enacted.

Bombers—Too Many Reach Mock Objectives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A week of the most strenuous mock air raids over London ended today, with but little comfort for the citizenry. Out of 43 raiders, on one occasion, 21 reached their objectives. The Air Ministry in Kingsway, Hendon's giant airdrome, and the Tilbery Docks were theoretically damaged by the "enemy" raids.

Meanwhile, questioners in the House of Commons were informed that information as to bomb-proof shelters for apartment houses and other structures will be made available to the general public.

Ireland—Religious War of Words Succeeds Bullets

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—A war of words today succeeded Ireland's 18-day religious war of bullets, rioting and incendiarism that has taken nine lives, left many injured, resulted in 140 arrests and caused widespread property losses.

Leaders of opposing factions in the Catholic-Protestant strife fired accusations and counter-accusations of responsibility for the trouble, the most serious since that of 1920 and 1921.

Dublin: Minister of Finance John MacIntee indicated today that special powers may be demanded by the Government, if religious strife spreads through the Irish Free State.

Gold—New Crisis Looms in Holland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—Another crisis in the gold bloc currencies loomed today, with devaluation of the guilder as an immediate possibility. The Cabinet of Premier Hendryck Colijn maneuvered desperately to save itself and its policy of refusing to devalue, but defeat was widely predicted.

British commercial interests were reported watching with close interest, saying that a fall in the guilder would move toward devaluation of the whole gold bloc—which they hold to be an essential requisite to world currency stabilization.

India—Reform Bill Reaches Final Stage

LONDON—Final approval for the India self-government bill today appeared set for July 30. The bill was returned to the Commons after a noteworthy exhibition of team play in the House of Lords. The Government forces and the Laborites combined in pushing the long-fought bill through its third reading, while the Conservative opposition wing ceased former obstructive tactics.

The signal co-operation between Indian and British relief agencies in the Quetta earthquake, and the valuable services of British troops in quelling Lahore riots this week, are regarded as promising well for India's future under the new Constitution. A regrettable fracas yesterday at Jabbulpur was reported to be only a minor affair, not impairing the general friendliness.

Gifts—Tax Exemption for Corporations Favored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Eighteen Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee today had apparently reached agreement upon a watered-down version of President Roosevelt's wealth-tax proposals. After numerous national charitable groups had vigorously protested against the President's demand for prohibition of corporate contributions to charity upon a tax-exempt basis, the 18 members were tentatively going ahead with exemption plans.

Polar Club Has World Roster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—Fireside polar explorers and all persons interested in the exploration and history of the arctic and antarctic regions today have their own clearing house of polar information and their own travel agency should their enthusiasm for the rigorous wastes of the world lead them to organize their own expeditions.

Steps to this end were taken here last night with the formation of the American Polar Society and with today's issuance of The Polar Times, which is the illustrated semi-annual organ of the society.

The polar enthusiasts will meet at the American Museum of Natural History, which will be the official mailing address of the society. Thus far it has a membership roll of 84, living in 18 states and in England, France, Norway, Germany, Turkey and Cuba. The list includes explorers who have served with Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Lincoln Ellsworth, who will make his third attempt to span the Antarctic Continent by air this fall and is a member of the society's executive board, and Dr. Jean B. Charcot, the French polar explorer.

The main work of the society will be the compilation of data relating to the polar regions in co-operation with the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, Eng., the New Zealand Antarctic Society, the Arctic Institute at Leningrad and similar groups throughout the world.

In the initial issue of The Polar Times appear accounts by Admiral Byrd, Mr. Ellsworth and Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, second in command on the recent Byrd expedition to Little America. Also there are the arctic experiences of Dave Irwin, 24-year-old Missouri youth, early this year; of Maj.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, 91, on an expedition 50 years ago, and of Andrew Bahr, Laplander, who recently drove 3000 reindeer from Alaska to Canada.

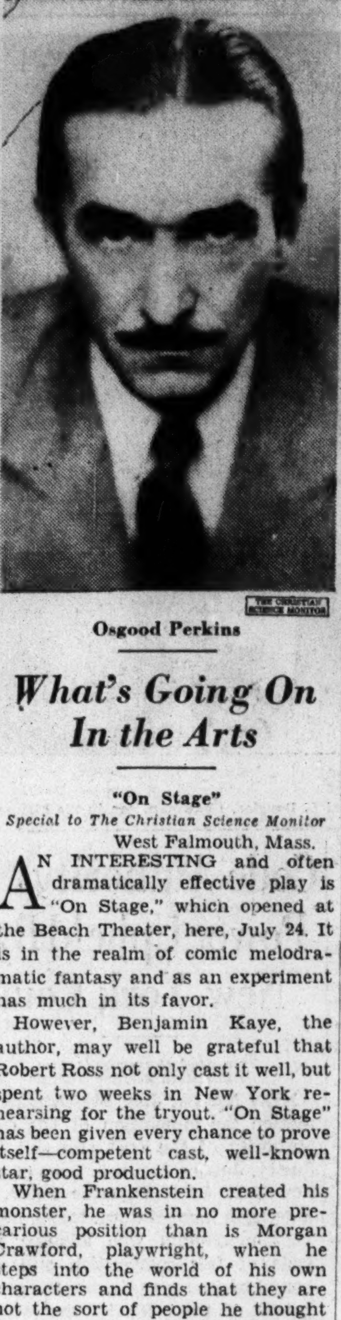
Recent Norwegian, Soviet and British polar activities likewise are reviewed, along with the plans for Sir Hubert Wilkins's submarine study of Arctic Ocean currents and weather.

The editors of the publication are August Horowitz, acting secretary of the society, and Herbert R. Loges, both of whom published the Little America Times for friends and relatives of explorers with the recent Byrd and Ellsworth antarctic expeditions.

Extradition to France Asked for Neideckers

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The French Government today requested the State Department to detain B. Coles Neidecker, George William Neidecker and Aubrey Neidecker, brothers, with a view to their extradition to France to face charges arising from the financial difficulties of the Travelers Bank, managed by them.

At Beach Theater



Osgood Perkins

What's Going On In the Arts

"On Stage"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Falmouth, Mass.

AN INTERESTING and often dramatically effective play is "On Stage," which opened at the Beach Theater, here, July 24. It is in the realm of comic melodramatic fantasy and as an experiment has much in its favor.

However, Benjamin Kaye, the author, may well be grateful that Robert Ross not only cast it well, but spent two weeks in New York rehearsing for the tryout. "On Stage" has been given every chance to prove itself—competent cast, well-known star, good production.

When Frankenstein created his monster, he was in no more precarious position than is Morgan Crawford, playwright, when he steps into the world of his own characters and finds that they are not the sort of people he thought them to be at all. The first act builds up to a thrilling climax, in which the characters not only show him that the "plot" of their lives is quite different from the one he had imagined, but they hold him by force from returning to the actual world from which he had come.

The first act, despite a rather slow beginning, builds up into first class melodrama and manages to retain a relative lucidity. But when Mr. Kaye begins showing black-outs of the characters (now involved in a murder trial) as they appear in Crawford's thought, the whole business becomes rather ludicrous. And like most plays built on the dream motif, "On Stage" ends in a manner which makes up in convention what it lacks in surprise.

Mr. Perkins is thoroughly convincing both as Crawford and as a character in the play. The supporting cast, although generally effective, occasionally seemed to be sharing the audience's bewilderment. Lora Baxter, Claudia Morgan, Wilfred Seagram and Francis Compton were among those who appeared with Mr. Perkins.

J. D. B.

Academic Freedom Is Called U. S. Guard Against Fascism

For American democracy to thrive in the midst of world fascist growths, a public school system enjoying complete educational freedom, and staffed by teachers alert to defend that freedom, is necessary.

This was the opinion expressed today by Henry W. Holmes, keynoter of the conference on Academic Freedom, now in session at Harvard University, in an interview today. Dr. Holmes is dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Democracy necessarily involves a process of change, he declared. The changing questions of the day must be freely discussed so that they can be settled by the weight of public opinion, and this requires an alert freedom of discussion in public schools to prepare students for active participation in this democracy.

"If education is to preserve this democracy," he said, "it cannot be the mouthpiece of a fixed official point of view, neither can teachers be propagandists for any particular viewpoint. Vital questions must be freely discussed and teachers must be free to stimulate and guide that discussion."

Mouthpiece of State

Without this freedom education in time becomes the mouthpiece of the state, he declared. He cited Germany, Italy and Russia as examples of the totalitarian type of government wherein the public schools become mere agencies for official propaganda. There a teacher must teach what is laid down to be taught, even on controversial subjects.

He condemned the action taken by the National Education Association in adopting a resolution which imposed on teachers the necessity of urging on children the view that the American Government is the best ever devised by the mind of man.

Citing cases in which public schoolteachers had been discharged for teaching contrary to school board prejudices, and where intimidation had caused teachers to leave certain phases of education, or certain textbooks, untouched, Dr. Holmes declared that this tendency toward directed education was making for mental dullards among the students.

Wants Well-Trained Teachers

"Any interference that leaves the teacher frightened and cowed is going to detract from the effectiveness of education and is going to impair the pupil's ability to take part in discussions and form his own opinions when he grows up," he said.

To attain the ends of freedom, teachers must be competent, mature, well-educated in the long history of the struggle for academic freedom, Dr. Holmes declared. He favored the training of teachers on a prolonged and thorough course, and the requiring of graduate degrees for public school teachers.

"Poorly paid, ineffectively trained teachers aren't good people to entrust this social function to," he said. "Such teachers, ignorant of the broader implications of their subjects and their relation to the public, are not fit to look out for their own freedom. Teachers ought to be able to stand up and tell a legislator the amount of freedom a teacher ought to have."

"Let the public insist on high standards of education," he urged. "To bring this about, they must see to it that no political influence goes into the hiring of teachers. Political influence on school committees should be condemned as a means of providing any teacher, even a competent teacher, with a job."

Cites Oath Bills

If the choice is between allowing an occasional radical teacher to make a fool of herself and shutting up all academic freedom, let the radical teacher win out, he said.

Today, said Dr. Holmes, there are more cases of dismissal and of attacks on teachers' behavior than ever before. He cited the teachers' oath bills as but one example.

But he regarded this very attacking as a healthy sign that American public school education is at last coming to deal with the outside world.

"Today controversial subjects are being taught. There is no one theory any more in economics, in government, in politics, in history," he said. "Now these subjects, close to life itself, are being taught in public schools and quite naturally some people are concerned lest another concept than theirs be taught the younger generation.

"It is also a sign that teachers are waking up and that public opinion is becoming more alert than ever before. These controversies will continue and attacks on academic freedom go on, but I am confident that in the end freedom of discussion will prevail. Vigorous efforts to bind education to certain dogmas will be made, but equally vigorous efforts to prevent this action will be made as people come to realize the ultimate effect of such a course."

Connecticut Peaches Set at 100,000 Baskets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25—The severe winter of 1933-34 killed almost every bud on peach trees in Connecticut. So far as was reported, there were just two peaches ripened in the State the following summer.

Last winter was a little lighter. The peach crop this year will be about one third of normal, says Howard A. Rollins, fruit specialist of Connecticut State College. He explained that there would be not less than 100,000 baskets.

Motor Tourists Spend $90,458,000 in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—According to a report issued by the Florida State Road Department motor tourists spend $90,458,000 annually in the State. The total number for the year was 1,395,650. The report reveals that they came in 515,000 automobiles and paid the State $2,575,000 in taxes on 36,786,000 gallons of gasoline.

The hotels of the State received 30.9 per cent of their money; apartments and cottages 10 per cent; tourist homes 9.8 per cent; camps 2.6 per cent. Thirty and nine-tenth per cent is spent by those visiting friends and relatives. Ten per cent is spent by those who use all types of accommodations.

Small Policemen Favored

A speaker at the recent meeting of the International Association of Police Chiefs declared that small men make better policemen.

"I just love its looks, Bill!"

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TERRAPLANE

Tobacco to Make Way For Christmas Trees

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., July 25 (AP)—Many farmers of this section are using idle land for the production of spruce trees they hope to sell in 10 or 12 years as Christmas trees. They buy the trees from nurseries as seedlings.

The trees require little attention from the time they are planted until cut, except to replace those that die. Species planted are usually spruce. Balsam fir is also used to some extent.

Some of the farmers in the rural sections have 20 or 30 acres they have allowed to go to hay because of the low prices tobacco has brought in the past few years, and they are considering planting trees.

The Tale of the General's Slippers That Flew From Holland to Persia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Taletellers of ancient Baghdad were very fond of flying carpets, but nobody appears to have thought of flying slippers until recently, when a Persian general's favorite slippers went flying from here to Baghdad.

This fairy-like story, however, did not need resort to magic. When the General Tschermöff returned to his home country of Porsia the other day, after a stay here, he made the unpleasant discovery that he had left his slippers behind in his hotel.

Now the general was very fond of those particular slippers. He felt unhappy about their loss, so unhappy that he sent urgent instructions to The Hague to have his slippers despatched to Teheran by the fastest possible means.

So a few days later the slippers went off to Baghdad by the Royal Dutch Airline's machine on its weekly trip. From Baghdad they traveled by slow Eastern methods of transportation, but they nevertheless reached the East quicker than most ancient taletellers would have imagined.

Only one thing spoils it from being a real fairy-tale. The general wasn't in the slippers when they flew.

Bar Married Teachers

Married women will not be elected school teachers in the future in Athens, Ga.

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Selling Cheap Electricity To Masses Is Believed Road To the More Abundant Life

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Cut the price of electricity and see the profits roll in!

That, in effect, is the slogan of a growing group of Washington legislators who believe public utilities could greatly increase their own profits by mass distribution of electricity.

To support this view they show a growing mass of statistics where the experiment has been tried.

Henry Ford made expensive cars only a few years ago, they point out, then he decided there was more money making cheap cars and selling to the masses. Today he is the richest man in America—in the world.

Big Expansion Seen

That is the same procedure proposed for electricity. The demand for electricity is absolutely limitless, it is said. Make electricity cheap enough, it is contended, and huge classes of the citizenship who do not now use it, or do not make as much use of it as they could, would increase purchases.

Put electricity on farms, only one out of 10 of which are now electrified, give the poorer homes the advantages of electric light and power, put fans and refrigerators in use and, as a result, see two things happen, each desirable in its way:

1. A vast increase in American living standards.
2. An increase in the financial returns of the hard hit utilities.

Getting Down to Cases

Since much that Congress is now doing in the holding company bill, in the lobby investigation, in the TVA amendment and in other directions, all refers directly or indirectly to this hope of making electricity cheaper, the concrete illustrations that are being cited are of growing interest. Here are some of them:

One year's operation of TVA rates in the city of Athens, Ala., which cut the average domestic electricity rate from about 5½ cents a kilowatt hour—the average for the United States as a whole—to about 3 cents, brought an immediate 300 per cent increase in the use of electricity. The Athens light rate was cut June 1, 1934, the specific cut being 45 per cent.

Sales Surge Upward

Immediately the average use of electricity jumped from 51 kilowatt hours per month to 114 kilowatt hours a month. And the city received 20 per cent more total revenues in May, 1935, under the low TVA rates than it received in May, 1934 under rates about twice as high! It made money by selling cheaper.

Athens buys its electricity from the Tennessee Valley Authority, and thus represents to a certain extent the effect of public operation in the power field. But at the same time the same experiment was tried in the field of a private utility.

The Tennessee Electric Power Company is a private company operating in the heart of the Tennessee Valley watershed.

Cut Rates Boom Business

On Jan. 4, 1934, it entered into a contract with TVA which provided that it would cut its own rates 20 per cent. Though less than the TVA cut, this was a substantial reduction. What happened?

From May, 1934, to May 1935 the Tennessee Electric Power Company, with these reduced rates, established itself so securely that it recently received the Coffin Medal from the Edison Electric Institute for the finest record in the country during the year's operations.

Substantially all of the loss in gross revenues resulting from the initial rate slash was recovered in the course of one year.

The company's domestic customers, meanwhile, installed more electric equipment in their homes than those of any private company in a similar period, it is believed, in the history of America.

Oustrips Entire Country

Finally, there was an increase of 200 kilowatt hours per year per customer, compared with an average increase per customer over the United States of only about 35 kilowatt hours per year.

A further example is seen in Washington. Here the local utilities commission required the electric company to turn back to the public in the form of reduced rates all profits over a certain percentage. This brought a slash in rates, which in turn produced more profits, which resulted automatically in further rate cuts!

So interesting has been the result that New York Utility Commissioners are examining the Washington system, and it is figuring largely in the dispute between Mayor LaGuardia and the New York utilities.

U. S. Electrically Lagging

The general argument is that use of electricity in the United States has fallen behind installation of generating facilities, and that the whole great system has been running into a financial blind alley. For example, the use of electricity in the United States is only 50 kilowatts, compared with 150 kilowatt hours in Canada, and 104 kilowatt hours in Tacoma, Wash. TVA rates carry a maximum charge of three cents per kilowatt hour and for general use this averages less than two cents.

TVA's residential rates are roughly 63 per cent under New York City; 50 per cent under Chicago, Denver and Atlanta; 28 per cent under St. Louis.

Cite New York Possibilities

Legislative exponents of cheap power recognize that TVA rates are low because of the presence of huge hydraulic resources. But they ask the reader to consider what a terrific expansion of facilities would follow in New York, say, if rates could be cut 63 per cent; and what a tremendous improvement there would be in living standards, and in the secondary sale of electric appliances!

Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company, Connecticut, is on record as saying:

More Profits in Low Rates

"We find much more profit in the all-electric homes earning rates as low as 1.7 cents per kilowatt hour than we do in the average home at 4½ cents, or the small user at eight cents, and certainly the users are more pleased."

One year's trial of the low rates at the city of Athens showed a 300 per cent increase in use of electricity. The result was an investment by the people there of $112 per residential customer in electric appliances. With 20,000,000 residential customers in the United States, a vast impetus to the durable goods industry would be given by any similar rate reduction, it is asserted, equivalent to $112 per customer.

Benefits To Other Industries

The result would be, in fact, an expenditure of $2,240,000,000. This would be only the beginning of the story, it is argued, for at Athens, big new transformers, new wiring, and the like were necessary. The capital goods structure was stimulated right down the line.

An electrified America would include the "other nine farms" out of each 10 which at present do not have electricity. Bleak slum areas in the big cities are similarly dark.

The "more electricity" program, it is contended by its sponsors, would aid the utilities, help the producers of electric appliances, benefit the capital goods industry, aid the common people, and, in addition, help boost the country back to prosperity.

U. S. Revenue Estimates Reach Congressional Hopper

Acme

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau Reads the Figures

They Are Submitted to House Ways and Means Committee, Seated in the Inner Circle. Representatives Samuel B. Hill and Robert L. Douglas, Chairman, Are in the Picture

Denver Man Heads World Lions Clubs

MEXICO, D. F., July 25 (AP)—Delegates to the international convention of Lions Clubs elected new officers today with Richard J. Osenbaugh of Denver assured the presidency, having been nominated without opposition.

The only contest was for third vice-president, for which Walter F. Dexter, Whittier, Calif., and Harold A. Crance, Manchester, N. H., were nominated. Mr. Osenbaugh will succeed Vincent C. Hascell.

The San Angelo, Texas, cowboy band was proclaimed winner of the stunt contest, with the Wichita, Kansas, Lions Club quartet second and the Ponca City, Oklahoma, women's quartet third. Last year's winners, the Sikeston, Missouri, Lions Club, were fourth.

Study and Games Raise Prison Camp Morale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — North Carolina's central prison camp, located near the edge of Raleigh, is no longer a scene of inactivity between "knocking-off" and "lights-out" time. A system of planned leisure has been inaugurated; and the morale of the camp, officials say, has shown a marked upward tendency.

Formerly, the prisoners milled about after their labors ended each afternoon. Now, they attend classes and engage in athletic contests. The program at first included only grade A men, but the B men became so insistent that they were let in on the new order of things. The result has been that the participating B men have won promotion more quickly than in the past.

Wisconsin House Votes Increase in Income Tax

MADISON, Wis., July 25 (AP)—Income tax payers of Wisconsin, the state which pioneered in the philosophy of "redistribution of wealth" through taxation, may find their 1936 bills increased by about $1,000,000.

The increase was proposed in a bill unanimously passed yesterday by the lower house of the Legislature. The measure now goes to the Senate. The measure would put a graduated tax of 7 to 10 per cent upon the portion of income above $15,000. Present rates stop at 7 per cent on the part above $12,000. This boost in rates was proposed by Martin Franzkowiak, a Milwaukee Democrat.

Virgin Island Fat Sizzles Merrily In Political Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25 — The Roosevelt Administration's Virgin Island troubles stubbornly and inconveniently refuse to subside. Instead of ending an embarrassing situation, the sudden transfer to new fields of action of the two highest officials involved in recent disputes today only served to raise two new troubles where one was before.

The Senate Insular Affairs Committee, Republicans and Democrats alike, hurried to the White House yesterday to protest the appointment of Lieut. Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer to the post made vacant by the transfer of former Gov. Paul M. Pearson, to the housing division of PWA.

To Continue Investigation

The committee announced it would continue its investigation in Island affairs, instead of abandoning them as had been expected; would diligently search the entire record of Mr. Cramer and his relations with Dr. Pearson, and would oppose his confirmation by the Senate until they are satisfied he would not continue Pearson policies.

Meanwhile, sharp protests were heard in both congressional and legal circles against the ousting of Dr. Amy N. Stannard from the Federal Board of Parole here to make room for Judge T. Webber Wilson, leader of the anti-Pearson faction in the Virgin Islands controversy, who was removed from the district judgeship in the Islands as part of the compromise involving Dr. Pearson's transfer.

Cramer Nut Easiest Cracked

The first of the two new troubles may prove the easiest to resolve. The committee's objections to Mr. Cramer were primarily that they understood there would be a complete housecleaning of the Pearson faction from the Islands Government. That Dr. Pearson's lieutenant governor should be moved up to the governorship was immediately suspected by them as an administration effort to observe only the letter of the agreement

However, it is stated in White House circles that Mr. Cramer was more frequently at odds with Dr. Pearson than not when they were serving together. If this proves to be the case the committee may withdraw its objections, but it insists on finding out for itself. Mr. Roosevelt spent a half hour seeking to reassure them, but they emerged still determined to carry on their investigations.

Excuse Falls Flat

The flurry over Dr. Stannard's removal apparently came as somewhat of a surprise to the Administration. So unprepared were they at the Department of Justice that the only excuse offered for removal of an official with a long and honorable record was that since she was a woman and since most cases coming before the parole board were male cases, there had been some embarrassment to the other members of the board.

Such an excuse fell rather flat in view of the fact that Dr. Stannard had for years served as admissions officer at St. Elizabeth's Hospital where she constantly came in contact with probably every known variety of mental abnormality, and has since 1930 been a member of the parole board.

A Political Isaac

The exchange of letters concerning Dr. Stannard's resignation from the board showed that Attorney General Homer S. Cummings asked for the resignation "to create a vacancy" and Dr. Stannard complied with the request repeating that it had been requested for that purpose.

She refused to discuss her resignation subsequently except to emphasize that it was originally set up by Congress "as an independent board, to function as such" and that her own appointment by President Hoover had been in no way political.

Her successor, Judge Wilson, is a political protégé of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Democratic whip in the Senate and one of the Administration's most faithful supporters in legislative matters.

American Tourists Spending Millions In Mexican Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Department of Commerce expects American tourists to spend between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000 in Mexico this year, basing its figures on the amounts already spent. While it is possible that an intensive campaign by the Government may further increase the flow of tourists to this country, it is now believed that to bring the sum spent in one year to a figure as high as $100,000,000 will be impossible until more hotels are built. Other facilities must be expanded too.

At the present time the largest amount of tourist money is being spent in the northern Mexican states, but officials feel that when the paving of the Pan-American highway is completed, the average trip to Mexico will extend as far south as Mexico City, where tourists from the United States spent $3,715,000 in 1934 as compared to the $41,000,000 spent in all parts of the Republic. These figures were considerably higher than in the previous year. In 1933, Americans spent $33,000,000 in Mexico and $1,650,000 in Mexico City.

It is generally hoped to persuade next year's visitors to go to Oaxaca and other southern districts as well as to the Capital, Cuernavaca, Taxco and Puebla. The Department of Commerce believes that the United States will also benefit from the road building activity down here since good roads will increase the local market for automobiles.

Automobile Cooled With Help of Heaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A. C. McGuire, general mechanical foreman for a railroad at Memphis, Tenn., says he does not mind the hot weather since he installed air conditioning equipment on his coupe automobile.

He converted two automobile heaters into "coolers," placing them behind the driver's seat. Instead of running the water from the engine through the heater to warm it, he has two boxes, that were removed from a refrigerator, in the luggage compartment, which he fills with ice. A can connected with the engine circulates the iced water through the ice boxes and the heater units. He uses one-inch cork to insulate the car.

Mr. McGuire has applied for a patent.

Code Authority Power Upheld By New York Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Denying a motion for dissolution of the code authority of the coat and suit industry, Justice Aaron J. Levy of the New York State Supreme Court, in a decision handed down today, holds that merchants who adopted the code of fair competition still are bound by its terms despite the abrogation of the NRA by the United States Supreme Court.

"It does not appear that the code authority has outlived its usefulness," his opinion reads. "On the contrary, in certain respects its life has been extended to June, 1936.

"Furthermore, the plaintiff may not complain because the activity of the code authority will continue on a voluntary basis, as a member of the Merchants Ladies Garment Association, he is bound by the rules of that body, and the code of fair competition was adopted by that association and was voluntarily acquiesced in, regardless of the constitutionality of the National Recovery Act."

Justice Levy also refused to appoint a receiver for the code authority or to restrain its officers from disposing of any of its assets. Milton J. Levy, attorney for the authority, said the decision had averted a threatening price-cutting war in the industry.

Justice Levy's decision is exactly the opposite of a ruling by Justice Edgar J. Lauer, of the State Supreme Court, last week when he enjoined the code authority for the solid retail fuel industry of this area from further operations and granted an application for a receiver for the authority's assets.

U. S. 'Lab' Visited

The Department of Agriculture reports its forest products laboratory at Madison, Wis., had 4500 visitors last year.

Lobbyist Pays Out $60,000 To Aid Investors

(Continued from Page 1)

was proud of his fight against this provision.

Senator Black's interrogations at the other end of the Capitol were first directed at bringing out the complexity of the utility holding company system.

John W. Carpenter, president of the Texas Power and Light Company, testified to numerous directorships at one time and another.

Both Ends Against the Middle

Having made this point, the Senator next turned to the activities of Mr. Carpenter's company in regard to Texas legislation, seeking to show that, while it had strongly opposed federal regulation here in Washington on the ground that state regulaton was better, it had previously opposed all state regulation in Texas.

Mr. Carpenter refused to be committed. While conceding that representatives of his company had opposed certain provisions of proposed regulatory bills in the Texas Legislature, he denied that they had ever consistently opposed state regulation as such. He was unable, however, to recall a single instance of a proposed regulatory bill which had not been opposed.

For States' Rights, Home Rule

Pressed repeatedly by members of the committee as to his attitude toward state regulation, he finally stated somewhat sharply:

"I believe in states' rights and home rule."

He had previously testified that many Texas towns and cities were "jealous" of their rights to control utilities for themselves and opposed state regulation. He refused to say that he shared such jealousy.

Finally, Senator Black turned back to the question of the somewhat elusive and mysterious "box" about which Mr. Carpenter's memory had been vague yesterday.

Son Passed the Cigars

Under questioning, the witness finally testified that his son John had told him last night that he, John, had given Representative Nat Patton (D), of Texas, a box of cigars two days before the day Senator Black mentioned yesterday.

The questioning also brought out that after yesterday's hearings Joseph E. Worsham, general counsel for the Texas Power and Light Company, had gone to Mr. Patton's office and reported back to Mr. Carpenter the fact that the Congressman had on one occasion brought to the hotel some "books on livestock raising wrapped in newspapers." Mr. Patton had then taken the books back to his office and mailed them to John Carpenter "who was interested in the subject."

What the committee suspects may have been in the newspaper wrapped box or package has not been suggested. Senator Black, however, appears to attach considerable importance to it.

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December Election Gives Cuba Choice Between Further Trade Rise or Political Revolution

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Are politics and a threatened revolution to halt Cuba on its journey toward trade recovery? An election called for Dec. 15, and a revolt by the Revolutionary Party, as an aftermath, may set the feet of the Cuban Republic to again marking time.

Politically, the nation is asked to go to the polls for a national election. The date in December has been set aside by the Government at Havana in consequence of the failure of various political groups to agree upon a mutually satisfactory day.

Revolutionarily, Cuba is invited to subscribe to the justice of a revolution hinted at by former President Grau San Martin and his followers. The group complains that the American Ambassador is "blocking the progress of national reform."

Commercially, the Cuban people are asked to carefully consider an improvement in national trade due primarily to a commercial agreement signed last August by the Republic and the United States.

Situation Unfortunate

The situation in Cuba as it relates to politics is unfortunate. The five political parties apparently have neither settled upon definite platforms nor candidates for the Presidency. Former President Mario G. Menocal represents the National Democratic group; Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, the Republicans; Ex-President Grau San Martin, the Revolutionary; someone not yet mentioned, the National Reform; and someone not yet named, the National.

That the various groups will go independently to the polls, especially the Revolutionary Party, seems extremely doubtful; for, after all, Cuba appears to be nearly divided into two political bodies: the Liberals and the Conservatives. The Revolutionary group must, for the moment, be excepted. It is frankly radical. However, leaving this group out of the picture, there may be some ground for arguing that the Conservatives and the Liberals will absorb other factions and go through the motions of an election. The election may be nothing more than a motion, for the recognized authority behind the scenes is Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the army. The army, if one will look back at previous elections, has had much to do with the selection of the President.

Trade Awaits Election

The outcome of the election may by chance have much to do with Cuban trade. Surprising figures are reported by the United States Department of State. A few concrete examples tell the story. For instance, Cuban purchases of American foodstuffs, including lard, canned foods, salted, pickled pork, fats, flour and rice, have increased 120 to 300 per cent. Cement shows an increase of 400 per cent. Department stores report 50 per cent increase. Supplies and materials for repairs and construction increased 348 per cent.

To these figures may be added others offered by the American Chamber of Commerce at Havana. The chamber shows that the Cuban people bought some 23,500 radio sets during the season of 1934-35, as compared with 5805 sets during the 1933-34 season. Imports of automobiles and automobile trucks increased 300 per cent. More than 8,000,000 additional pounds of lard were purchased during the first five months of 1935 than bought during a similar period in 1934. These figures and those of the Department of State would seem to refute the claim that the Cuban people are starving, and they would seem to prove that Cuba's sugar sales in northern markets had given the people the wherewithal to purchase both necessities and luxuries.

Upset Possible

This is the situation, on the eve of a national political election, that the Revolutionary Party may unintentionally upset. Carlos Prio Socarras, President of the University Students Directorate during the Machado Administration, is quoted as saying: "There has been much talk recently over the possibility of the Cuban Revolutionary Party throwing its support to one or another candidate of the old time parties which we have combatted. . . . None of this will come to pass. . . . The situation is going to be solved by a revolution." Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State and Jefferson Caffrey, American Ambassador to Cuba, are blamed for what the Revolutionary Party does not like.

Washington on Sideline

To some extent Washington is sitting on the sidelines, and it has promised (while Mr. Roosevelt is in office) to keep American troops out of Cuba. This promise, however, should not be misused by a political group anxious to promote its leaders and foster only its own theories of government upon the nation.

Probably one of the most irritating conditions that the Revolutionary Party would like to correct is America's hold on Cuban business. It may be that Washington will gradually try to find a means for decreasing this hold. Years may have to pass before American vested capital obtains the equivalent, in some form or other for the millions of dollars it has spent.

All this is for the future to determine. Today, as the people turn their thoughts toward the national election of Dec. 15, one may hope, but not anticipate, that the political groups will go to the polls; and, finally, one may both hope and anticipate, that continued commercial recovery will iron out the political differences among the National, Liberal, Revolutionary, National Democrats, and National Reform groups.

G. H. C.

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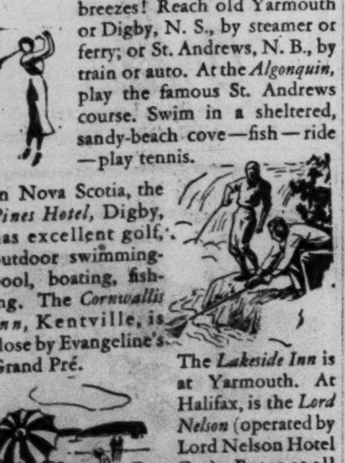

In Nova Scotia, the *Pines Hotel*, Digby, has excellent golf, outdoor swimming-pool, boating, fishing. The *Cornwallis Inn*, Kentville, is close by Evangeline's Grand Pré.

The *Lakeside Inn* is at Yarmouth. At Halifax, is the *Lord Nelson* (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.). Rates at all hotels are low.

Rates (American plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 28-Sept. 3) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year), Single—$6. up; double—$5. up p. p. *Pines Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 9) Single $7. up; double $5.50 up p. p. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 29-Sept. 3) Single—$7. up; double—$7. per person.

Sail—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews. Ferry, Saint John—Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway meets all ships.

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See local Travel Agent, or Canadian Pacific Offices in all large cities.

German Patents Issued at Rate Of 7 Every Hour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Reich's Patent Office, according to recent data, granted 17,000 patents in 1934. Assuming the year to have consisted of 300 working days of eight hours each, this means an average of seven patents for every working hour.

The number of applications was 52,900, making the proportion of grants to applications that of 1:3, which has remained more or less constant for many years. Since 1877, of 1,800,000 requests for patents, 600,000 have been allowed. Of these, 35,000 are operating today. Very few patents, it is added, reach their maximum period of duration of 18 years; half of them expire in less than five years.

Lace Making Boom Help to Lancashir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG EATON, Eng.—There is a boom in lace making here. The fashion for lace lingerie and lace trimmings especially among the young women of the United States is said to be responsible. Following on visits of American representatives, manufacturers reveal that orders amounting to thousands of pounds have been placed in Long Eaton.

The lace required for direct export to America is unfinished, or "in the brown," in technical terms. The boom will mean an increase of 30 per cent in the number of twist hands employed and a dearth of operatives is considered likely.

The fact that an American firm has purchased a complete factory and plant to make lace here is an indication that the fashion and demand is likely to continue. Previously Nottingham has taken all unfinished lace from Long Eaton.

Montreal Negroes Form Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Negro citizens here have formed a political club. At a meeting held recently residents representing business, professional, educational and laboring classes supported the movement. The object of the club is to educate the Negro in Canada in the judicious exercise of the franchise and to take a more active part in the affairs of the country.

Geneva Considers Ending Sanctions As Peace Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

that the United States and the League of Nations should act together in an endeavor to "starve the belligerents out of war."

Question of Aggressor

The question of "aggressor" was too complicated, and anyhow the object should not be so much to punish a particular nation as to stop war. It was obvious that an embargo on both sides—even restricted to munitions, instead of being extended to credits and import of all kinds—would make it difficult for them to go on fighting. After they had ceased to fight, the rights and wrongs and the consequences could be examined at leisure.

The Covenant, on the contrary, provides for the ascertaining of the "aggressor," and the application of "sanctions" to one side only. The other side should logically be helped to continue the war. In reality, in the case of Bolivia and Paraguay the "embargo" was soon abandoned, because Paraguay technically put itself in the role of "aggressor," though needless to say the fundamental rights and wrongs of the quarrel have never been ascertained, and probably cannot be.

Here, then, was a sharp division of opinion. It was shown that if we are to go into the question of "aggressor" there may be much waste of time, there may be no genuine verdict, or there may even be, on purely technical grounds, a verdict which cannot be endorsed in justice.

Embargo on Both Sides

The issue of an embargo, applied to both sides, for the purpose of stopping war, and sanctions, applied only to one side for the purpose of enabling a theoretical victim to win a war, seemed to be looming on the horizon; and it may well have been that the sympathy of the majority would have been with the American rather than the League conception, and that the Covenant would eventually have been revised in this sense.

But then came the unilateral denunciation by Germany of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, which placed special disabilities on that country. The French were not content with the condemnation of Germany by the League Council. In the joint resolution, they asked for an inquiry as to what should be done if there were further violations of treaties.

If war making has, under the articles of the Covenant, not hitherto been punished, is it likely that lawbreaking, a comparatively minor offence, will find the nations unanimous and willing to apply sanctions? It is true that the lawbreaking should be of a character which "endangers peace," but how is the endangering of peace to be defined? Is the rearming of Germany a danger to peace, and the repudiation of the minorities treaty by Poland not a danger to peace?

Unilateral Denunciations

It should be noted that in the past there has been a general "unilateral repudiation of international obligations." Turkey repudiated the Sèvres Treaty, and in fact there was war, at the end of which the new Treaty of Lausanne was drawn up. Russia has, of course, both before and after Brest-Litovsk, unilaterally repudiated its international obligations.

It would be easy to argue that the debtor countries which declined to fulfill their contracts to the creditor countries unilaterally repudiated international obligations. Hardly a single nation has clean hands in this respect.

The point is raised here that unless the greatest care be taken the League will be converted openly into a champion of the "status quo." No longer will there be the possibility of changes, however desirable, while one nation can veto them, and while their alteration even in the most technical sense, demands "unilateral repudiation."

It is apparent to anyone who has followed international affairs that on a number of occasions since the war, regrettable as it may be, the only way of escape from an impossible situation was for one nation to take a bold decision. That decision was not unwelcome to the other parties, which could not, however, for political reasons, acquiesce until they were presented with a fait accompli.

Means for Adjustment

Such was the case when Germany declined to continue the payment of reparations. Everybody was persuaded that reparations should cease but nobody could take the initiative of proposing their cessation. The problem of debts to the United States is not without certain analogies.

If there is not to be in future any breach of international obligations, which may conceivably have become obsolete, there must be a corresponding insistence on Article 19 of the Covenant, and other machinery which may be devised for the reconsideration by an impartial authority of engagements which should not be held to be valid in perpetuity. There cannot be punishment for violation, unless there are facilities for revision.

But, above all, it is questionable whether, except for political motives which may not be pure, nations will be ready to apply economic and financial sanctions to lawbreakers as distinct from war makers. To change the Covenant in this respect, a lengthy and difficult procedure is necessary, and the result will be doubtful.

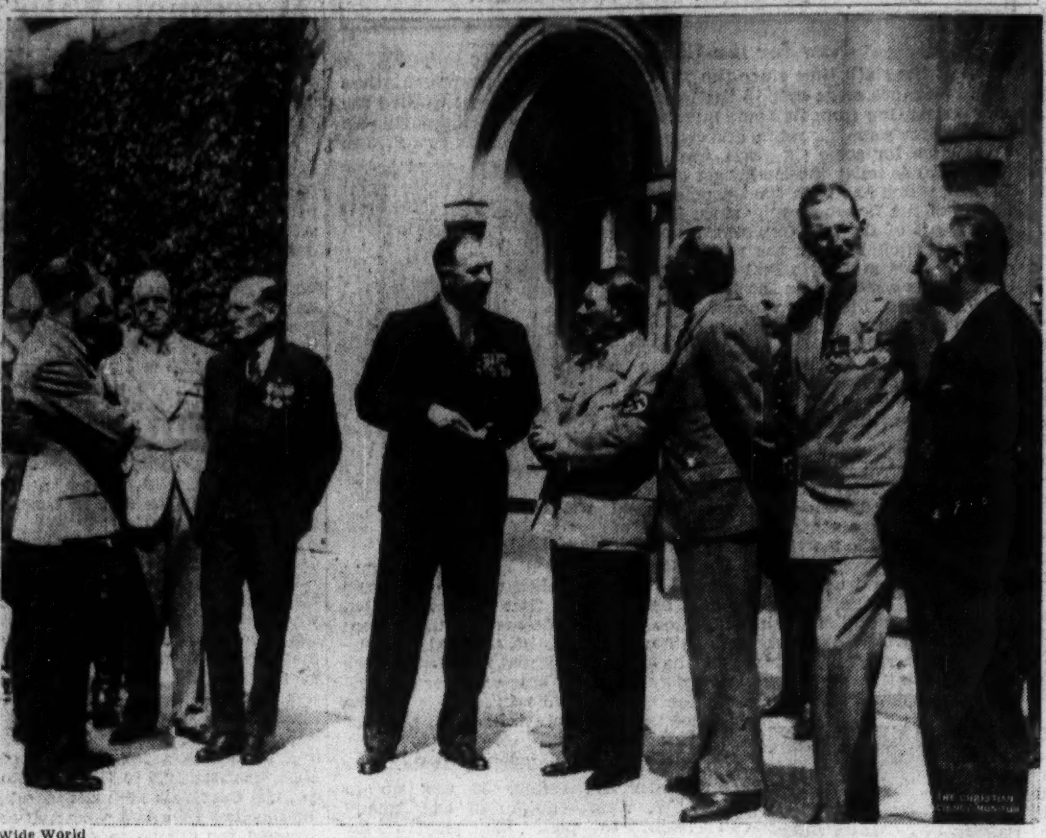
And even afterwards the occasions on which the sanctions apply will give rise to endless controversy, and probably to reluctance on the part of many nations to fulfil their own international obligations.

Grade Crossing Elimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Representatives of railways operating in Virginia conferred here with highway officials on the allocation of funds for grade crossing elimination. Henry G. Shirley, State Highway Commissioner, presided. More than $3,000,000 of federal funds is available for grade crossing elimination work in the Old Dominion.

With Prince of Wales' Approval



Wide World

British Veterans Talk With Hitler

Among Those in the Picture, From Left to Right—Rudolph Hess, Herr Hitler's Deputy, With Arms Folded; Col. G. R. Crosfield; Capt. M. A. Hawes; Maj. Francis Fetherston-Godley, Chairman of the British Legion; Herr Hitler; Final Two Figures—Lieut. Col. A. D. Murray and Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Herr Hitler's Recent Special Ambassador to London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—After spending 10 days in Germany on invitation of the Reich's ex-servicemen's organizations, a delegation from the British Legion returned to London yesterday. They came home with the impression that there is a general desire in Germany for "better understanding with the British."

The Germans were invited to send a delegation to England to return the visit.

Alberta Makes Laws Stiffer on Marriage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta—Stiffer regulations will confront prospective brides and grooms in Alberta when applying for a marriage license as the result of new enforcements which became operative on July 1.

A deterrent to hasty marriage is placed in the way of those under the age of 21. The regulations require that a notice be sent to the parents of the applicant under 21, and a license will not be forthcoming until a reasonable time is allowed for an answer from the parents giving consent to the marriage.

Berlin to Move Ephraim Palace In Broadening Riverside Walk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The visitor to the German capital, who returns after an absence of two or three years, will find many of the old landmarks vanished. Parts of the Linden and other central thoroughfares are ruthlessly pulled down to make way for the new cross-city electric railways and for the modernization and extension of existing railway stations. These are purely utilitarian demolishings; but artistic factors also enter into the reconstruction of the older part of the city, especially in the district round the Molkenmarkt.

Among the chief alterations are to be the rebuilding of the Mint, the removal of those buildings which obstruct the view of the castle or fail to harmonize with the rest of the inner city, and the broadening of the riverside promenade. This latter scheme comes upon an unexpected obstacle in that it cuts right across a landmark of Frederick the Great's Berlin, the Ephraim Palace. To prevent any mutilation of this rococo monument with its lovely balconies, it is proposed to move the whole structure 30 feet further on. The inner beauties of the palace will also be faithfully preserved, among them the wooden stairway, with wrought-iron banisters and the Chinese murals.

The history of the Ephraim Palace throws light on the position of the Jews in Prussia during the reign of Frederick the Great. Although the monarch granted the fullest freedom of religious thought, it was not easy for Jews to settle in Prussia. Only the so-called "Schutz-Juden" (protected Jews) had the right to live there, and this right had to be bought with many a sacrifice. Even Moses Mendelssohn had to be registered as valet to a rich silk manufacturer, since he was too poor to pay for the "Schutzbrief" (letter of protection).

On the other hand, however, Frederick the Great knew how to utilize the financial genius of those Jews whom he allowed to live in Prussia. The Ephraim Palace is a living witness to this.

Ephraim, the Jewish mint-owner and court jeweler, saved Frederick from ruin in the expensive Seven Years War. This he did by reducing the silver content of the coinage to the lowest possible level—a process now extremely familiar to the man in the street since the last war! As reward for this, the financier was given permission to build his costly palace, and in addition, was presented with the eight Tuscan pillars of the entrance, which came from spoils of the Seven Years War.

TVA Lake Shoreline

The lake formed by the construction of Norris Dam, Tenn., will have an 800-mile shoreline.

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The Chairman of the Board

MAKES A REQUEST

LAST September at a Directors' Meeting of the American Oil Company, the Chairman of the Board made a request. He said: "Gentlemen, I want to talk a few minutes on a subject very close to my heart. You know, next year—in July 1935—we celebrate the 25th Anniversary of our company.

"As we look back at our small beginning and the progress made in 25 years, we should realize one thing. We owe much of our growth to the motorists who bought and liked our products. I feel, in celebrating our anniversary, we should do something that further merits the continued support of those motorist friends.

"We have a new refinery that's the last word in every respect. Our chemists have a lot of new ideas. Let us put both refinery and chemists to work on some new things. Let's first try to improve Amoco-Gas—if that is possible. And then let us bring out a new regular gasoline—something modern, different from and ahead of any other regular gas on the market.

"Perhaps we will be asking a lot; I imagine most of our people think we are turning out just about the best products it is possible to produce. But for this important 25th Anniversary year, let us strive still further to better both of these products."

THE ANSWER . . .

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JULY 1935! ANNOUNCEMENT SOON!

In a day or two, announcement will be made of our second achievement for American's 25th Anniversary. It's a radical improvement in another famous American Oil Company product—Orange AMERICAN GAS. This new regular gasoline is different from and superior to any other regular gasoline on the market. Watch for our announcement! It means a lot to your motor and a lot more to you! It's a real *new* note in regular price gasoline!

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AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

Allison-Budge To Play Singles Again for U. S.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 25 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and J. Donald Budge will play singles for the United States in the challenge round against England, Joseph W. Wear, captain of the American team, told the Associated Press today.

Standing pat on the same Davis Cup lineup which eliminated Germany in the interzone finals, Wear announced that Allison would team up with John W. Van Ryn in doubles.

Allison's straight-set defeat at the hands of Baron Gottfried Frhr, von Cramm in the interzone finals and his apparent lack of the stamina needed for three successive days of intense competition had led to reports that Mr. Wear would send Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., blond New Yorker, into the fray against England as a singles replacement for Allison.

But the American captain spiked all that. "It would be foolish to change the line-up now," he said.

Budge, hero of the interzone matches, and Allison who scored the decisive point in that series yesterday, rested today but Van Ryn went through a long practice session with G. Gene Mako, young Californian, who is a reserve on the team. The British team, headed by Fred J. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin, British singles aces, practiced for an hour in the afternoon.

Both teams will go through a workout on Wimbledon's center court tomorrow. The challenge round, opening with two singles matches on Saturday, will wind up with the doubles on Monday and two more singles encounters Tuesday.

Two Players Retired

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis yesterday granted the applications of Catcher Frank Pytlak of Cleveland and Ed Moriarty, Boston Brave infielder, to be placed on the voluntarily retired list.

American Public Is Growing Soft Belief of Stagg

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg, who at 72 plays a brisk game of tennis and is enthusiastically making ready to start his forty-fourth season of football coaching, thinks the American public is growing soft.

The veteran grid mentor—a football coach before Connie Mack managed his first baseball club—denounced all classes of the American people for what he called the practice of paying the way of athletes through college.

"There is too much of a tendency today for people to desire things handed them with no effort in return," said the grand old man of American football. "I'm afraid when we start rewarding or paying athletes in any way, we just encourage that feeling a little more."

Stopping here a week before proceeding to New York and then back to California to take up his coaching duties at the college of the Pacific, the former University of Chicago grid chief's remarks centered around a recent decision at San Jose College in which football receipts will be used to board and lodge football players.

"I am sorry to see that sort of action," declared Stagg. "When you begin to put a price on amateur sport you take something fine out of it. You remove one of its greatest qualities—the spirit of sacrifice which helps build manhood and strengthen the fiber of character.

Turning to professional football, Stagg stated that he still doesn't rate the game as high as general opinion has it.

"The players are fast, active and remarkably clever," he said, "but there is none of the viciousness about their game which marks college football. The most notable thing is their high blocking and tackling, which is due naturally to a desire to protect themselves against injury."

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now for the Challenge Round

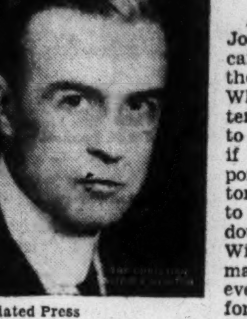
FOR the sixth time since the Tri-Color lawn tennis representatives of France came over to the United States in 1927 and wrested the Davis Cup from its home moorings where it had been enjoying an at home for some six years, and took it across the Atlantic to reside in Gay Paree for some six years, the United States stands today the challenger of Great Britain, which has been the temporary residence of the famous trophy since 1933. All that is left of the 1935 Cup season now are the five matches which the representatives of Uncle Sam and John Bull are scheduled to play this week end on the famous courts at Wimbledon. Pick the winner? Well, you can do it about as well as anyone else. True, England, with Frederick J. Perry and Henry W. Austin as its singles players, looks to be a favorite over Wilmer L. Allison Jr., J. Donald Budge and John W. Van Ryn. The margin, however, is anything but safe.

Wide World

Gottfried von Cramm

The Germany-U. S. Match

One cannot read over the results of the Germany-United States interzone final without getting a thrill out of several of the features of the match. In the first place, the playing and sportsmanship of Baron Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm cannot be passed up without special mention. Called upon to bear the brunt of the battle, he gave his all, and the fact that he was defeated in the doubles and final singles match does not detract anything from his tennis ability. After playing the hard matches he engaged in Monday and Tuesday, he could hardly have been expected to defeat Budge on Wednesday as the latter is now playing. His calling an error on himself in the doubles match, when the officials had missed it, is all the evidence needed to prove his high sense of sportsmanship.



Associated Press

Joseph W. Wear

Picking the Challenging Team

And with the victory it was up to Joseph W. Wear, captain of the American team, to pick his players for the all-important challenge match. While the Americans played good tennis in the interzone match, it is going to take better playing against Great Britain if the cup is to be returned to its home port this year. Conceding two singles victories to Perry, it behooves the Americans to win the other two singles and the doubles, and that is going to be a real job. With the experience gained against Germany, Budge should be a better player than ever, and if Allison gets back into his best form between now and the coming matches, he stands a fine show of winning at least one of his singles matches. The team of Allison and Van Ryn, on paper, should certainly win the doubles. Captain Wear undoubtedly gave Wood serious consideration for a singles place, with a view to relieving Allison of considerable pressure and keeping him fresh for the doubles. Making the final decision was no easy job.

* * *

The Gold Cup Race

One of the most thrilling sports events staged will take place next Saturday at Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., when the thirty-second running of the Gold Cup championship is held. Speed and more speed is the cry at this event, and when the winning boat has finished the 90-mile test, its mechanic and driver are entitled to all the glory that goes with this championship. George Reis of Lake George and Pasadena is going to try to make it three straight with his famous El Lagarto; but he will be pressed to the very limit, as two former champions will be opposing him, in addition to a new craft built under the new rules which permit more power and superchargers.

Venzke Defeated In 800-Meter Try By Polish Runner

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 25 (AP)—Al Moreau, crack hurdler from Marksville, La., defeated Sweden's best timber-toppers yesterday to give the United States a victory in the 110-meter high hurdles, opening event of an international meet. Moreau, clocked in 14.4 seconds, easily defeated the Swedish aces, T. Lidman and Sten Pettersson.

A big crowd packed Stockholm Stadium in sizzling weather to see the meet and gave the American team of seven a rousing cheer as they marched around the field along with representatives of 10 other nations.

Completing the American squad were Eddie O'Brien, Syracuse university quarter-miler; Gene Venzke, Pennsylvania's crack middle-distance star; Foy Draper, Ken Carpenter and Bill Sefton of Southern California, and Keith Brown of Yale.

O'Brien, taking command after 300 meters, won the 400-meter run in 48.6s., defeating an all-Swedish field of rivals in easy style. Draper wasn't pressed to win the 100-meter dash in 10.7s.

Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania middle-distance ace, could do no better than second in the 800-meter run, finishing back of K. Kucharski of Poland, who was clocked in 1m. 51.6s. Venzke's time was 1m. 52.5s., Eric Ny, Swedish star, was third.

Harald Anderson, world record holder from Sweden, tossed the discus 165ft. 8½in. to win his event. G. Berg, also of Sweden was second with a throw of 162ft. 11in., while Ken Carpenter of the University of Southern California, tossed the disc 159ft. 6½in. for third place.

Portland Chess Star Undefeated and Untied

MILWAUKEE, July 25 (AP)—Of the field of 30 national and international players, Arthur Dake of Portland, Ore., is the only one to remain undefeated and untied in preliminary competition in the open tournament of the American Chess Federation Congress.

In his section three match last night with A. C. Simonson of New York, Dake was in bad position at the start, but spent 25 minutes pondering on a single move and maneuvered through to a victory.

Five tie games were scored and four matches were carried over to today. Among the matches adjourned was one between Harold Morton of Boston and Edward Nash of Madison, Wis.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	57	40	.588
Indianapolis	55	39	.585
Columbus	53	43	.552
Kansas City	48	43	.527
Milwaukee	48	46	.511
St. Paul	43	46	.483
Toledo	39	51	.433
Louisville	30	65	.316

Results July 24

Louisville 9, Columbus 6.
Columbus 19, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 11, Toledo 4.
St. Paul 10, Kansas City 7.
Milwaukee 19, Minneapolis 9.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	22	14	.611
Seattle	20	16	.556
Missions	21	17	.553
Portland	19	18	.514
Oakland	18	19	.486
Los Angeles	17	19	.472
Hollywood	17	21	.447
Sacramento	14	24	.368

Results July 24

San Francisco 12, Missions 3.
Seattle 15, Sacramento 10.
Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 2.
Portland 3, Oakland 2.

Softball Built Large Stadium In California

POMONA, Calif., July 24 (AP)—Dyed-in-the-wool followers of the major leagues may call it a "sissy" game if they wish, but softball rates at the top for some 25,000 fans who support two long-established six-team leagues in this area.

Some idea of the enthusiasm engendered is given at Santa Ana where night softball receipts helped build a stadium seating 11,000. Patterned in many ways after the major baseball circuits, even as to rules for trading players, the leagues are named the National and the American. The former includes Orange County and coast cities; the American cities of the citrus belt area.

Success of the league this season has prompted plans for inclusion of a Los Angeles metropolitan circuit and another circuit in San Diego County.

The two major loops, semi-professional in character, provide good monthly salaries for pitchers. A 13½-inch ball is used, with bunting permitted. Pitching distances are standardized at 35 feet with 45-foot baselines, and a good batting eye is essential. Outcurves, inshoots, slowballs, drop and perfect control are boasted by pitchers.

The difference between the playground type of softball and the organized southern California association playing is comparative to high school and major league baseball. Fielding, particularly the infield, must be fightning fast, and is spectacular.

No player can transfer from the one league to the other without first obtaining a release from his team and waivers from his league teams. Frank Sebella, recently acquired by Pomona from Huntington Beach through the waiver route, is a veteran of the game and holds the strikeout record of 25 batters in nine innings against Ontario in 1928.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	58	39	.598
Toronto	56	45	.554
Buffalo	53	44	.546
Baltimore	54	46	.540
Syracuse	55	47	.539
Newark	46	52	.469
Rochester	40	58	.408
Albany	34	65	.343

Results July 24

Montreal 7, Rochester 2.
Montreal 7, Rochester 4.
Syracuse 5, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 7, Baltimore 6.
Toronto 11, Buffalo 9.
Only games.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	55	30	.647
St. Louis	54	32	.628
Chicago	55	35	.611
Pittsburgh	49	41	.544
Cincinnati	40	49	.449
Brooklyn	39	48	.448
Philadelphia	36	50	.419
Boston	23	66	.258

Results July 24

Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 4, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 5, Boston 4.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 6 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 6.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	61	38	.616
Memphis	56	43	.566
New Orleans	53	45	.541
Nashville	54	46	.540
Chattanooga	48	49	.495
Little Rock	46	49	.484
Birmingham	39	61	.390
Knoxville	35	61	.365

Results July 24

Atlanta 10, Knoxville 4.
Chattanooga 7, Nashville 5.
Memphis 4, Birmingham 1.
Only games.

Giants Defeat Cardinals With Hubbell in Box

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether or not the New York Giants will win the National League pennant this season remains to be seen. Only time can settle this question. But only recently the Giants settled one point of importance. The club that comes along and knocks Bill Terry's boys out of the lead—if any club is capable—will have a history-making fight on its hands. The 1935 Giants will not fall easily. They have proven this in their present series with the St. Louis Cardinals, a series which has developed nearly all the importance of an October classic, inasmuch as it was the Cardinals who pushed the New Yorkers out of the race in the final week of last season.

On Monday, this crucial series opened in Sportsman's Park, the home grounds of the Cardinals. Bill Hallahan, a fast-ball left-hander who is staging a comeback this season, held the Giants at bay while his mates were pounding the offerings of Schumacher, Gabler and Chagnon. The following day a doubleheader was scheduled. Paul Dean opposed the Giants in the opener and turned in a four-hit performance, winning by 6 to 1. This victory put the Cardinals atop the standing for the first time this year and also dropped the Giants to second place for the first time since they took the lead from Brooklyn on April 27.

Giants Well Remember

Terry and his mates well remember how these same Cardinals came like wildfire late in September of 1934. Many people accused the Giants of laying down—said they were too sure of themselves. Perhaps they did ease up during the closing weeks of the race and then were unable to hit a winning stride again when the Cardinals made their rush. However, whatever the reason for their downfall in 1934, Terry is not planning to have it happen once more.

With their backs against the wall, the Giants fought back in the second game of the doubleheader. They overpowered the Cards and behind some good pitching by relief-pitcher Al Smith, won this battle by 8 to 2. This triumph put the Giants in the lead again.

Yesterday, the Cardinals sent the great Dizzy Dean to the box and the Giants nominated their star left-hander, Carl Hubbell, who had pitched 11 innings against the Chicago Cubs on Sunday.

Dean, who was almost complete master of the Giants last season, went along well enough for six innings yesterday, but in the seventh the Terrymen broke out with a four-run rally and as strange as it may seem, this rally may have settled the pennant race right there.

Dean is the "leading man" in the Cardinal outfit. Regardless of what anyone may say, Dizzy is the difference between a winning and losing club. If he wins consistently, then the Cardinals as a team win consistently. If he has a losing streak, so do the Cardinals. Frank Frisch, manager of the Cards, probably sent Dizzy in their yesterday against Hubbell because he knew that a victory in that game might completely wreck the Giants' hopes, throwing them so off stride that the scheduled doubleheader between the two clubs today, would be an easy matter for his club.

Hubbell Beats Dean

But the Giants wouldn't be beaten. They must have known also the importance of this single battle, for they played like the same team of Giants who piled up a commanding lead several weeks ago. They beat Dean by a 4-to-2 score. The Giants scored all of their runs in the seventh inning on Ott's single, Leiber's double, a two-run wild throw by Pepper Martin on Jackson's grounder, a base on balls to Danning, a single by Hubbell and another by Joe Moore. Hubbell limited his rivals to five hits, four of them singles and the other a double by Jimmy Collins. Today, New York leads St. Louis by 1½ games.

The pennant battle in the American League took on a different aspect yesterday, when the Detroit Tigers defeated the Yankees and this morning were practically tied for first place. The Yanks have won 51 games and lost 33, for a percentage of .6071. The Bengals show 54 victories and 35 defeats for a mark of .6067.

Manager Mickey Cochrane of the Tigers pitched the veteran Alvin Crowder against the league leaders and the "General" allowed only four singles. Two of them came with two out and one was a bunt which George Selkirk beat out in the ninth inning. The Tigers made 11 hits off Charlie Ruffing, including four two-baggers and a home run. Joyner White hit the homer in the first inning.

School for Chefs Planned by Waldorf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—How does a chef go about being a chef? The answer appears in the Waldorf-Astoria's announcement of the opening of a cooking school in September. Young men who wish to learn the deft art of cooking that is cooking will find the entrance requirements fairly simple.

American citizens of not less than 18 years of age will be eligible for admission. An intensive 2½ years' course will be carried out following a three months' trial period.

Candidates will be assigned to every station in the kitchen for prescribed periods. Wages will range from $12 to $20 a week during the training time. Six 8-hour days with an hour for meals will be the regular school schedule.

Swedish Yacht Wins Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., July 25—Finishing second in the third and final race of the series, Lill-Singva of Sweden, sailed by Erik Nilsson, Tosten Gustafsson and Oscar Schelin, won the President Franklin D. Roosevelt Bowl, off this port yesterday. In the three races sailed she scored 38¼ points. Bacardi, which finished second, scored 35. Valiant, owned by James T. Connolly Jr. of Marblehead, and skippered by E. A. Shuman, won the race yesterday over a 13¼-mile windward and leeward course for the second victory of the series, but due to a series of mishaps in the second race, scored only 30½ points toward the bowl.

New Name Insured On Seabright Bowl In Ladies Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 25—A new champion, and a new name on the ladies' singles bowl, was insured yesterday in that branch of the Seabright invitation lawn tennis tournament, when Mrs. Marshall Fabyan, whose name was inscribed on the new bowl two years ago, when she was Sarah Palfrey, after Helen Hull Jacobs had obtained permanent possession of the second bowl, the year before, by her third victory; and Carolyn A. Babcock, last year winner, were both eliminated in the quarterfinal round. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn celebrated the victory of the United States Davis Cup team, of which her husband is a member, by defeating Mrs. Fabyan in overwhelming style, and a newcomer in upper class tennis, Katherine Wolf of Chicago, scored over Miss Babcock, after a well-fought three-set match.

Mrs. Van Ryn, who plays much with her husband, one of the cleverest of students of the game, has developed a new service, and with her well-known skill at volley play, defeated the second ranking player of the United States, 6—3, 6—2. In the case of Miss Wolf's victory, Miss Babcock, who ranks third was somewhat handicapped in her court covering, and her lack of activity told against her. The Winnetka player displayed fine skill and judgment, and finally emerged victor at 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

The other victors were Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, returned to the scene of her former performances after an absence of several years, and Miss Gracyn Wheeler, another Californian, who had a hard struggle to score over Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, the former Bostonian, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

The men's singles went along in more conventional fashion, with all four matches settled in straight sets. Frank A. Parker, the favorite to follow R. Berkeley Bell on the singles bowl, had to display some of his best tennis to win from Henry A. Culley, the former Bostonian, but when he hit his stride with his low forehand drives and forecourt play, after Culley had tied the score in the first set at 5 all, Parker took the next eight games for the match, 7—5, 6—0.

The other brackets were filled by the next two ranking players, R. Berkeley Bell, and Gregory S. Mangin, and by Wilmer L. Hines, of the Southern contingent, who celebrated his return to his European form by swamping Harold Surface, of Kansas City, Mo.

Japan to Send 373 Athletes to Games

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25 — According to cable advices received here the Japanese Amateur Athletic Association will send a team of 373 to the Berlin Olympics next year. This information was received from Germany by the New York representative of the organizing committee for the XIth Olympic Games.

The United States is the only nation that has ever sent a team of such proportions overseas to any of the Olympic Games. The Japanese group will be three times as large as the one that traveled to California in 1932.

It will sail in two expeditions—one to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where the Winter Games are going to be held this coming February, and the other to Berlin, the scene of the Summer Games. It will cost the Japanese 1,240,000 yen ($350,000), which is three times as much as was spent for the trip to the last Olympics at Lake Placid and Los Angeles. The larger portion of this sum, 800,000 yen, will be provided by the Japanese Government; the rest is being raised through collections and private donations.

Japan will be represented in practically every Olympic event with the exception of polo, canoeing, handball, and the bobsled races, these sports being only little known in Japan. The Japanese will undoubtedly make a decided impression in Berlin and hope thereby to improve their chances of having the 1940 games allotted to Tokyo.

Mrs. Moody Not To Retire From Tourney Play

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody of San Francisco, who negotiated one of the most thrilling comebacks in the history of sport when she recaptured the Wimbledon tennis championship after a two-year layoff, arrived in New York today on the liner Washington and announced she would not play on the American team against a British side in the Wightman Cup matches here next month.

Flashing a captivating smile instead of the famous "poker face," Mrs. Moody said she intended to leave for the Pacific coast Monday and rejoin her husband, Frederick S. Moody 2d, and that she would not have sufficient time to return to Forest Hills, Long Island, for the international team match starting Aug. 11.

"Does that mean you are planning to retire?" she was asked.

"By no means at all," she said, "I told my husband I would be away two months and my time is just about up. It is probable, almost definite I'd say, that I'll came east for the national championships in the latter part of August."

In Championships Only

Unless she changes her mind, and it is obvious she doesn't intend to, Mrs. Moody probably will limit her competition to the national and Wimbledon tournaments for the next few years. She plans to get in a few sets of tennis at Forest Hills before leaving for the coast "if I can get a game there."

She made no attempt to conceal her joy over her triumph over her arch-American rival, Helen Hull Jacobs, in the final of the all-England championships.

"It was the sweetest victory of my career," she said, "especially after some of those unpleasant things said about me when I defaulted in 1933 to her because of a back ailment. My back never bothered me in England. I found it difficult to move around fast enough when I first started in the St. George's Hill tournament. My footwork improved with each match; but I guess I could learn to run a little faster."

"How did you feel when Miss Jacobs had match point against you in the ninth game?"

"One doesn't feel or, for that matter, think in a situation like that," she smiled. "I had only one object in mind and that was to hit the ball."

Great Surprise

Winning the Wimbledon title for the seventh time was a "great surprise" to Mrs. Moody, but the biggest thrill she ever got, she said, was her first triumph in the American championship 12 years ago, when she was a 17-year-old girl with her hair arranged in pigtail fashion down her back.

Mrs. Moody was "thrilled to death" to learn of America's elimination of Germany in the Davis Cup series yesterday. She watched young, red headed Don Budge, another Californian at Wimbledon, and was greatly impressed.

"He appears to be our best hope among the men players," she asserted. "He improves with every match and has the judgment of a very mature player."

For the time being, at least, she has no intention of turning professional. Right now professional tennis doesn't fit into her scheme of things; but she thinks the commercialized branch of the game has a fine future.

Bo McMillin Leads Poll

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—Bo McMillin, one of football's most heroic figures, last night took the lead in the poll to determine the coach who will lead the college all-stars in their football game against Chicago Bears at Soldier Field, Aug. 29. Given a big vote by Bloomington (Ind.) fans, McMillin, former Centre College star and now head coach at Indiana University, went into first place with 46,820 votes. Frank Thomas of Alabama was second with 45,114.

Bon Ami Co. Profits

NEW YORK (AP)—Bon Ami Co. and subsidiaries report net profit of $494,774 for the 6 months ended June 30. Under the participating provision of the shares the net profit was equal to $2.41 a share on the Class A stock and $1.42 on the Class B stock. In the first half of 1934 net profit was $544,620, equal to $2.69 a share on the Class A and $1.55 a share on the Class B stock.

Sporting Around the Hub

Medalist Continues Good Golf

GERALD ANDERSON of Green Hill, junior medalist and present caddie champion, continues to feature in the Massachusetts State Junior Golf championship, now being held at Cohasset. He reached the quarterfinal yesterday by defeating Don Nelson of Woburn, 6 and 5, playing 13 holes in one over par, and then scored a 76 to beat Barker Wilson of New Bedford, 1 up.

A fellow townsman and club member, Leslie Douty of Green Hill, swept along with Anderson by defeating Robert Davis, Walpole, 2 up, and then eliminated John Gorman, Thorny Lea, 3 and 2. In defeating Gorman, Douty played 17 holes in even par figures and needed only a four on the eighteenth to have scored a 73.

* * *

The one real upset came when little Johnny McNiff of North Shore, pre-tournament favorite by virtue of being runner-up to Pat Hegarty, last year, fell in the first round to Endicott Smith of Commonwealth, 3 and 2. Mike Kusiak, North Shore, and schoolmate of McNiff, in turn, eliminated Smith in the afternoon round, 4 and 3, and becomes one of the favored along with Anderson and Douty.

* * *

Braves Home Saturday—The Braves return to Boston Saturday after their most disastrous western trip in years. Among other things, they dropped 15 straight games before squeezing out a victory in Cincinnati on Monday. In many of those 15 defeats, the "breaks" were all against McKechnie's outfit. A pitching and batting slump struck the Tribe at the same time. Perhaps this coming home stay will help the boys shake off these slumps.

* * *

Marshfield Trophy—Charley Howe of Wellesley carded a 73 at Marshfield yesterday to win the Marshfield trophy outright. He was in a triple tie with Jesse Guilford of Woodland and Louis Wright of Marshfield at the conclusion of the M. G. A. open two weeks ago, necessitating the playoff. Guilford scored a 79 and Wright came in with an 85. Guilford led at the turn with a 37, one stroke up on Howe.

* * *

Fletcher, Tyler Hitting—It would not be surprising if Elburt Fletcher, the Milton High School lad, who is hitting .387 for Wilkes-Barre in the New York-Pennsylvania League, is brought back to play first base for the Braves. He is regarded as the best prospective big league first baseman in the minors. Johnny Tyler, who is outfielding and hitting the ball at a .346 clip for Scranton in the same outfit, may be summoned to do outfield duty for the Tribe. A few new faces might change the entire complexion of the team.

* * *

New Hampshire Tennis Title—Arthur Huntly of Fall River, Mass., defeated Edward Morgan of Sugar Hill, N. H., 6—2, 6—0, in the final of the New Hampshire and White Mountain junior tennis championship yesterday on the Crawford Notch courts.

* * *

Trophy to Sweden—Lill-Singva, owned by E. Rosenland of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club and sailed by Erik Nilsson, captured the President Franklin D. Roosevelt Bowl for 30 square meter sloops. The competition ended off Marion, Mass., yesterday, when James T. Connolly Jr. sailed his Valiant to victory, but Lill-Singva was second and totaled 38¼ points in the three races to lead the field, on the strength of a first, second and third. Ernest B. Dane Jr. had the second-place honors when his Bacardi summed up 35 points.

* * *

Phillies Here for Series—Jimmy Wilson brings his Phillies into Boston Saturday for a four-game series with the Braves. Single games are scheduled for Saturday and Monday, with a doubleheader sandwiched in between on Sunday.

* * *

Jaques Cup Golf—Twenty-seven pairs have entered the field for the Herbert Jaques Cup, to begin on The Country Club course tomorrow. The defending pair, Fred Wright Jr. of Trapelo and W. F. McPhail of Norfolk, draw a bye from the opening round.

* * *

Vermont Medalist—Tom Pierce, 17-year-old golfer from Rutland, won the medalist honors in the qualifying round of the Vermont State championship with a par 70. Pierce included two birdies. The Rutland Country Club won the Governor McCullough Cup for team play with a score of 305.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 25, 1910

THE Boston Red Sox clung to first place in the American League pennant race by defeating St. Louis, 6 to 5. This game was halted in the sixth inning because of rain. Old Cy Young pitched Cleveland to victory in the first half of a doubleheader with the Philadelphia Athletics, beating Eddie Plank by 4 to 2. Cleveland won the contest with a two-run rally in the ninth inning.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	33	.607
Detroit	54	35	.607
Chicago	46	36	.561
Cleveland	44	40	.524
Boston	45	43	.511
Philadelphia	37	45	.451
Washington	36	52	.409
St. Louis	28	57	.329

Results July 24

Detroit 4, New York 0.
Cleveland 10, Washington 6.
Cleveland 13, Washington 8.
St. Louis 6, Boston 3.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Income

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1935, total income of $11,377,318 available for depreciation and depletion reserves, interest, federal taxes and dividends.

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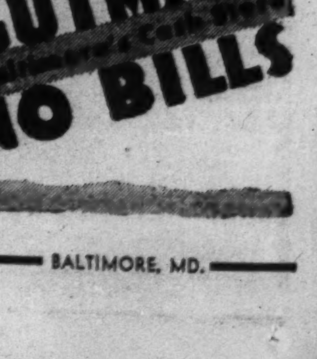

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Home Forum

Schubert and 'Leather-stocking'

TWO continents are tenuously joined by one of the few letters published from the pen of Franz Schubert. The letter, written to Schubert's friend Schober, is chiefly a request: "Be so kind," it implores, "as to send me some reading. Of Cooper's I have read *The Last of the Mohicans, The Spy, The Pilot, The Pioneers*. If you have anything else of his I entreat you to leave it with Frau Bogner at the Coffee house. My brother, who is conscientiousness itself, will bring it to me in the most conscientious way."

This may have been the last request Schubert ever put to paper, written about the eleventh of November, 1826. By implication it expresses some bond between that shy, humble bourgeois of Vienna and J. Fenimore Cooper, the robust, self-poised, imperious aristocrat from Cooperstown, New York—between the unassuming product of a wholly undemocratic culture and the somewhat glamorous lord of an American manor. Both Schubert and Cooper had genius, but that does not always signify congeniality; both men were also incurably romantic, and in that respect spoke the same language and breathed the same air.

* * *

A HASTY READER might, however, ask how it happened that Schubert, not in the least a member of any bookish circle, away in a middle-European capital, in the year 1828, was already familiar with American novels that had come from the press only two, four, six, seven years before.

The answer is, that Cooper's novels early became available in many languages. An American diarist, Alvan Stewart (quoted by Robert E. Spiller in his excellent *Fenimore Cooper, Critic of His Times*, wrote in 1831: "(Mr. Cooper) tells me that each new book he publishes appears and is printed the same day in New York, London, Paris, Vienna, and Rome, in the English, French, German, and Italian languages." A little later Samuel F. B. Morse, artist and inventor, noted: "In every city of Europe that I visited, the works of Cooper were conspicuously placed in the windows of every bookshop. They are published as soon as he produces them in thirty-four different places in Europe. They have been seen by American travelers in the languages of Turkey and Persia, in Constantinople, in Egypt, at Jerusalem, at Ispahan."

Among the reasons for Cooper's sojourn abroad with his family from 1826 to 1833, second only to his desire to give his daughters a French education, was his wish to discover a way of making the foreign publication of his novels profitable to himself. This he succeeded in doing. During his seven years in Europe, while he traveled from place to place, and established social relations with the elect, he produced at least eight new works. Though these had not all been written when Schubert sent his letter to Schober in November of 1828, Cooper's name was by that time well known to European readers. "The moment I see 'American novel by Cooper,' my heart leaps," wrote Princess Galitzin in 1826. If Washington Irving was the first American "ambassador of letters" to Europe, James Fenimore Cooper was the second, and one with more inclusive credentials.

* * *

SEVERAL COMMENTATORS ON Cooper have pointed out reasons why his novels went so well in translations: because the interest lies chiefly in the story and hence is not lost by being translated; because his style is not very good and hence possesses no subtle, untranslatable felicities; because humor, most difficult of all literary elements to carry across from one language to another, is largely absent from his work. To these somewhat negative reasons for successful translation should be added the fact that the unfamiliar, romantic background of his stories was even more fascinating because stranger to Old World readers than to Americans who knew something about it.

To Franz Schubert, pursued by poverty and often humiliated, the fearlessness and resourcefulness of Leather-stocking and his Indian friends, the heroism of Harvey Birch in *The Spy*, must have furnished a way of escape from the meagerness of his actual surroundings. This escape he found, of course, in the exercise of his supreme gift, and to his muse he gave himself with furious devotion. Eight songs a day he once wrote and everything he touched he turned to music. In the company of boisterous companions he could be noisy too, take part in mischievous pranks, play his "Erl-King" on a comb—and yet remain intrinsically solitary. What refreshment he must have found in the amplitude of Cooper's scenes, the majestic forest and wide ocean, and the unspoiled quality of his characters!

* * *

COOPER WANTED TO GO to Vienna while he was abroad, but gave up his Austrian trip in favor of getting more of Switzerland for his children. He would have been too late to meet Schubert if he had visited Vienna when he planned to, for that was the summer of 1832, four years after Schubert's short span of days had ended.

If Schubert and Cooper had met in person it is doubtful if there would have been much conversation. Cooper lived on a different social plane. To be sure, he was musical, to the extent of having learned to play the flute in the way he took up other gentlemanly pursuits. There might have been a touch of comradeship in the effervescence of a man who had been wafted out of Yale on the breeze of a college fracas and the young composer whose sense of humor expressed itself in practical jokes. Chiefly, however, the bond of union between them, if ever one had been established other than that of author and reader, would have depended on the "toozy-mooziness" which they both possessed.

"Toozy-moozy" was a word Cooper derisively invented to describe the ecstacies of the ladies of his party when they were in the presence of feudal castles and ruined abbeys. Nevertheless, however he might laugh at that disposition when displayed by Susan Augusta and by their four daughters, he had some of it himself in certain places, particularly in the Rhineland. This was a feeling Schubert would have shared whole-heartedly, Schubert, composer of "The Erl-King," composer—let us say it with reverent gratitude—of the "Unfinished Symphony." The Drachenfels by moonlight would stir them both in the same way, Schubert the more profoundly perhaps, but in a common enthusiasm for the romantic.

* * *

IT WOULD BE A pleasant holiday for a musician, if by chance—rare chance—he happened also to be a connoisseur of Cooper, to determine what, if any, traces of Schubert's reading of the four Cooper novels he mentioned can be found in his compositions.

The novels contained none of the lyrics for which he was ever avidly seeking, that he might set them to music. But they contain much that might inspire music—cloistered woods, the sweet surprise of suddenly discovered lakes, the flash of breakers, and the steady sighing of sails with a following wind; pursuit and battle, and heroism in defeat. How these impressions may have merged and transfused and re-integrated themselves in the great Symphony in C Major, for example, none but the most intuitive and painstaking music-scholar could tell. "Everything he touched he turned to music," Schumann said of him, so why is it too far-fetched to look for traces of the American novels that he read so eagerly?

Schubert spoke a more widely understood language than Cooper—the language of music—and it is superfluous to make explanation or vindication of his universal fame. Cooper, on the other hand, though so widely translated and secure in his place as the first great American romancer and the inventor of the sea story, is often treated with condescension by critics. Perhaps it does not help any that he is represented on required lists of reading and study in secondary schools. He brought back from his European trip so active a critical sense, and was so often in conflict with the growing democratic feeling of his countrymen, he was so uncompromising, and he wrote so many inferior books in addition to his great novels, that he has received more condemnation than praise from American critics. Abroad, he has as a rule been treated more respectfully because there he has been judged by his best.

* * *

FOR MOST READERS, whether at home or across the water, Cooper still remains what he was to Franz Schubert: a romancer, a delineator of forest and sea, the creator of Leather-stocking, Chingachcook, Harvey Birch, and Long Tom.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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The Major Visits Big Chief

THE next morning the Major set out for the western part of the Reservation. His mules were fresh and alert. He crossed the ford by the Mill and was soon climbing a long hill. Quail ran across the road and the grasshoppers ticked in the grass. The blackjacks stood serene and fresh in the morning air, their eastern halves ashy green where the sun hit them, while the other half was dark and cool like some metal with a patina.

It was July, the grass was no longer a vivid green but had taken on a golden cast; there was a hint of gold about the whole landscape. Mauve flowers on shaggy stems stood tranquilly in the still air. A squirrel chattered from the fresh shade. As the mules topped the hill the crows were strung out in a flight above the trees, raucously proclaiming to a fresh dewy world the importance of all crows. . . .

The Major thought that life was full. . . . He had the day before him. He would go to the Big Hill country to see the white man who was trespassing and then on to the camp of Big Chief, where he would stay the night. Big Chief had sent a runner to the Agency the day before requesting that the Major come to see him as he had much to talk about. Big Chief's camp was in the southern part of the Reservation on the Arkansas River, across from Cedar islands. It would be a long drive on a hot day, but the Major was always glad to see his friend, Che Sah Hunka, whom the traders called Big Chief because he was chief of the Chesho, a grand division of the tribe. His camp was sanctuary to all races of men. They would come to the camp of Che Sah Hunka if they were in trouble and there stay until the difficulties were settled, safe from attack by their enemies.

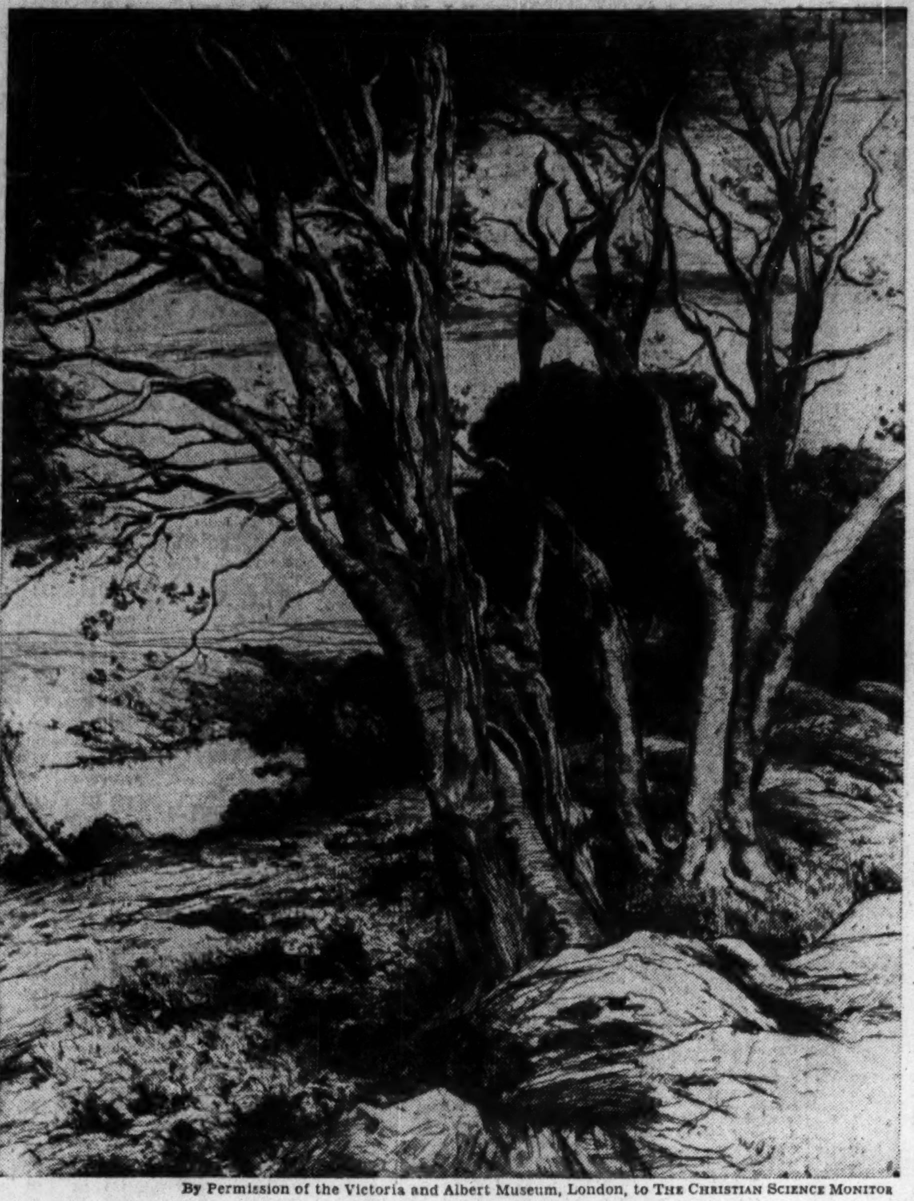
The Major anticipated with pleasure his visits to the camp of Big Chief, and as he drove over the prairie he thought of his friend. He thought of the stern face with eyes that smiled, and those characteristics which had endeared him to his people and to the traders. His gentle humor and his calmness were never taken for weakness by those who knew him. There were many stories about the prowess of Big Chief; many stories of his great sense of humor. . . .

Suddenly through the half lights of the late afternoon he could see the white dome-shaped lodges, looming white and spectre-like among the dark boles of the trees. The dogs began to bark, and some half-naked boys ran out from among the lodges to see who the visitor might be. But instead of running back to tell their parents, they stood and looked as though they were quite unconcerned.

Before the Major descended to the camp, Big Chief came out of his lodge and stood waiting, until the buggy was at the bottom of the hill, then he motioned for some of the boys to take the Major's team. He approached and offered his hand; "My friend," he said, "it is good to see you." The two then walked to the front of the lodge, sat down and crossed their legs. . . .

In the silence that followed the Major enjoyed the hot heaviness of the evening. In his deep sense of well-being, the thoughts came and went but none stayed to disturb him.

Suddenly he realized that his host was preparing to talk. He saw him pick up a short stick and begin to make marks on the ground in front of him, then as he made little circles with the stick, he said in simple Osage so that the Major would understand: "My people are like these marks. They make their road in circles. They do not know where this road will end. Some day they will take white man's road. I know this; but now they are Indians."—JOHN JOSEPH MATHEWS, in "Wah' Kon-tah." (University of Oklahoma Press.)



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ROWAN ON THE HILLSIDE: *An Etching by Walter James*

IT IS the extraordinary naturalistic effect which gives this etching its charm; it is not only due to the mastery of drawing, but to the perfect knowledge of the powers and limitations of etching as a medium. Walter James knew how much to rely on the spacing lines, the acid bath, and the use of dry point for the variation of tones. He needed no recourse to the smudged plate to assist the tonal effect. A little *retroussage* and dry point give relief to the pure line work, as seen in the dense trees of the middle distance.

Only an artist of poetic vision could convey the charm of this scene so faithfully. Here, the wild nature of the hillside, with its rocky outcrop and scrubby soil, its aged and gnarled rowan trees, are set down with strict fidelity to nature. The water is placid and luminous; convincing in its effect, lying sheltered in the valley between wooded slopes. The eye is carried from ridge to ridge out to the horizon, apparently miles away.

The view depicted in this print is probably located in Northumberland, close by the Cheviots where Walter James did much of his work. He was the third Lord Northbourne, and an artist worthily represented in the national art collections.

Frames for Changing Pictures

PAINTING and embroidery in particular were discouraged, if not forbidden. How was she [Gertrude Jekyll] to reconcile herself to the sacrifice of so much accomplishment and experience? Could the training of the studio be applied to some other medium less open to objection? This was the problem which confronted her, when, on a summer's day in 1892, a young architect descended from his bicycle and rang her bell. Edwin Lutyens was no stranger to the Jekylls; his family lived a few miles away at Thursley, and their neighbour, Harry Mangles, had brought them together a year or so before, when Lutyens, aged nineteen, was at work on his first commission—a house on the southern slopes of Crooksbury, a fir-clad hill a few miles from Farnham. Encouraged by his frank sympathy and responsive, as always, to the zest and charm of youth, she ventured on a few suggestions for the laying out of the grounds, which were eagerly welcomed and adopted. Nearer home she was watching, with the interest aroused by a bold experiment, the progress of another house, almost in sight of Munstead, crowning the hill beyond the Bramley valley, where the unsuspecting visitor, entering at the back on ground level, passed through to find himself surveying a panoramic view from a second-story window. Here, she thought, was someone who delighted in setting himself new problems and solving them in a quaint and original way. She, too, had her visions crying out for embodiment. Why should they not meet, and, as the saying goes, put their heads together?—to make her ideal Home and Garden a living reality, to fill the country-side with homes and gardens, frames and canvases for living and changing pictures, where the infinite possibilities of hill and valley, of wall, water and woodland, might be exploited to the full, and on a scale far beyond the reach of her own present or future resources? . . .

It was a piece of singular good fortune that there should come into her life, at the moment she was ready for it, a fellow-artist ideally suited to be her collaborator, who brought her, on the one hand, a complete and trustful sympathy of artistic aim and outlook, and on the other, the stimulus provided by a contrast of age and temperament. The summer of 1893 saw them at work on a house and garden plan at Chenies, the first-fruits of a partnership which carried their names all over the English-speaking world.—FRANCIS JEKYLL, in "Gertrude Jekyll, a Memoir." (London: Jonathan Cape.)

Summer

THE fragrance of ripening grapes
Hangs heavy upon the golden afternoon,
Their polished sides, deep jewel color,
Throw off long rays of sun
And broken high-lights
Which pattern a dusty path with beauty;
Overhead a score of silver leaves
Strain at their slender stems
As though to be free of restraint,
Too long endured.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Footscraper in the Key of C

DOOR-ROCKS have always invited to leisure, to story-telling, to watching the day close or the world go by. A door-rock in the past was something to be specialized upon, for here work was also done, and children "spooled" for their mothers, and mothers wrought for their children, and the neighbor rested and relieved her mind. Today a doorstone should have equal lure. One of its attributes is the footscraper, that old iron implement fastened close by the door to assist in removing mud from boots. One house in the South was designated by one of its frequenters as "the house with the footscraper in the Key of C," showing that each bird has its own song, and each sleigh bell its own note. Granted that it is not necessary to have a footscraper at your door, the fact remains that some of this old work is artistic enough to warrant retention. They were made by the blacksmith and stood upon their own beauty and virtue at first, but gradually became a part of the iron grille or fence which touched the doorstep in its route, turned out like so many identical soldiers, in a mold. When the weather is fair we come and go with no thought of them, but when the rain has fallen or the spring thaw sets in, they are a treasure to the housewife. When the weather is fair we also come and go without detection upon the face of the earth, but when the rain has fallen or the spring thaw sets in, each member of the family sets his own stamp and medallion upon the paths and stepping stones, and if the homestead stand at the head of a muddy lane, the tracery of many muddy feet for a century or more, all leading to the same goal, is something to muse upon.—MARION NICHOLL RAWSON, in "Sing, Old House." (New York: Dutton.)

Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE book of Psalms, that never-failing source of inspiration and strength to Bible students, we read (Psalms 46:1-4): "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God, the holy place of the tabernacles of the most High."

How helpful and encouraging is this passage of Scripture in connection with conditions in the world today! How the waters of the sea—the tossing, fretful, restless sea of mortal thinking—seem to roar and be troubled! And how the mountains—the long established human beliefs and traditions of men—seem to be shaken, undergoing change and upheaval, and even falling in the turbulence and stress of changing conditions. Economic strife and distress, military and naval rivalries, with their accompanying threats and fears of war, resentment, hatred, greed, fear, violence, and atheism, all seem to be rife and active in a troubled and burdened world. Mankind waits, fearful of an unpredictable future, not knowing where to turn for the solution of the many problems that must be faced and met.

But "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Many thousands of people have learned and are learning, through the study and practice of Christian Science, to look to God at all times and under all circumstances. And they have found that this declaration of the Psalmist is indeed true. God, we learn, is omnipotent, the infinite divine Principle, Love, the Lawgiver, whose law is eternal, unchanging, unvarying, perfect, good. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 470, 471), "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

The understanding of God's perfect spiritual creation, governed by His perfect law, leads us to see that there is no place for error—evil of any sort—for God, good, is infinite. How wonderful it is to know that all the apparent stress, discord, and uncertainty is unreal, and that God, divine Love, is indeed governing His perfect universe. Christian Science teaches us to hold our thought steadfastly to the truth of God's unerring, unchanging government of man, regardless of the testimony of the material senses. And in so doing we aid in maintaining law and order, peace and harmony, in the world; for this right mental activity, this right thinking, or prayer, aids in bringing human affairs under the control of divine law. When we are thus assured of the divine government, the threatening clouds of sense hold no terrors for us; for our consciousness is imbued with Truth; and this enables us to remain calm, serene, at peace, and confidently, joyously, and "quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord" (Lam. 3:26).

"There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God." So, likewise, when the truth, like a gentle river, floods our consciousness, bringing with it the assurance of divine Love's presence and power, we move serenely on, pursuing our appointed tasks in quietness and peace. We are undisturbed by any outward distress or circumstance, confidently relying upon divine Love to guide, govern, direct, and sustain, not only ourselves, but all men, in all ways and under all circumstances.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 306), "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal." As we trust God, our Father-Mother, knowing beyond peradventure of doubt that He lovingly governs all, we find that peace which passeth understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

МИР

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Мы читаем следующие слова в Псалтыре, этом всегда-неизменном источнике вдохновения и сил для изучающих Библию: "Бог нам прибежище и сила, скорый помощник в бедах. Посему не убоимся, хотя бы поколебалась земля, и горы двинулись в сердце морей. Пусть шумят, воздымаются воды их, трясутся горы от волнения их. Речные потоки веселят град Божий, святое жилище Всевышнего" (Псалом 45:2-5).

До чего облегчает и ободряет нас это место из Библии в связи с теперешним положением вещей на свете! До какой степени представляются нам морские воды бушующими и встревоженными—это море смертного мышления, мечущееся, раздраженное, мятежное! И как даже горы—эти издавна установленные верования и традиции людей—как будто сотрясаются, видоизменяются и даже рушатся в разгаре и смятении изменяющихся условий. Экономические распри и бедствия, военные и морские соревнования, с сопутствующими им угрозами и боязнью войны, злоба, ненависть, алчность, страх насилие и безбожие, все это кажется господствующим и орудующим во встревоженном и обремененном мире. Человечество ждет, в неизвестности боясь будущего и не зная куда обратиться за разрешением тех многочисленных вопросов, с которыми необходимо стать лицом к лицу и прийти к какому нибудь решению.

Но "Бог нам прибежище и сила, скорый помощник в бедах." Многие тысячи людей научились и научаются благодаря Христианской Науке и ее практике обращаться к Богу всегда и при всех обстоятельствах. И они убеждаются, что слова Псалмопевца действительно верны. Мы узнаем, что Бог всемогущ, что Он бесконечный, божественный Принцип, Любовь, Законодатель, чей закон—закон вечный, неизменный, незыблимый, совершенный и благостный. Мэри Бэкер Эдди Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, так пишет в "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 470, 471) "Отношения между Богом и человеком, между божественным Принципом и идеей, нерушимы в Науке, и Наука не ведает ни ухода от гармонии, ни возврата к ней, а утверждает, что божественный порядок, или духовный закон, в котором Бог и все что Он творит совершенны и вечны, остается неизменным в своей вечной истории."

Наше понимание Божьего совершенного, духовного творения управляемого Его совершенным законом, приводит нас к обнаружению того факта, что нет нигде места для заблуждения, т. е. какого-бы то ни было зла, ибо Бог, благо, бесконечен. Как чудесно знать, что все, что внешне представляется в виде беспорядка, разлада и неизвестности—нереально, и что Бог, божественная Любовь в самом деле управляет своей совершенной вселенной. Христианская Наука учит нас твердо держаться в мыслях наших правды о том, что Бог управляет человеком, безошибочно и неизменно, что бы нам ни говорили наши внешния чувства. Таким образом мы помогаем поддерживать закон и порядок, мир и гармонию на земле, ибо эта правильная работа мысли, верное мышление или молитва, содействует приведению человеческих дел под контроль божественного закона. Когда-же мы уверены в божественном управлении, то грозные тучи наших внешних чувств не содержат для нас ничего устрашающего, ибо наше сознание насыщено Истиной. Благодаря этому мы способны сохранять наше спокойствие, ясное мирное настроение, будучи уверенно и радостно теми "кто терпеливо ожидает спасения от Господа" (Плач Иеремии 3:26).

"Речные потоки веселят град Божий." Когда подобно этому, истина как тихая река вливается в наше сознание, принося с собою уверенность в присутствии и силе божественной Любви, мы спокойно движемся вперед, преследуя намеченные цели в тиши и спокойствии. Какие бы ни были извне несчастья или обстоятельства они нас не смущают ибо мы уверенно полагаемся на божественную Любовь, которая нас ведет и направляет, нами управляет и нас поддерживает. И не только нас, но всех людей, и всегда и во всех условиях.

Mrs. Эдди пишет (Science and Health стр. 306) "Спокойная среди несогласных показаний материальных чувств, Наука, до ныне царящая на престоле,—раскрывает смертным незыблимый гармоничный божественный Принцип, раскрывает Жизнь и вселенную, их вечность и вездесущность." Доверяясь Богу, нашему Отцу-Матери, и зная вне всяких сомнений, что Он любовно управляет всем, мы обретаем мир, умом непостижимый.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Field in July

I'VE been a rover
Where haycocks lie sweet
In the valley,
But giddier-sweet is
This field of red clover
Where hills and sky meet
And bees dally.

I have been watching
The blue-purple tide
Of the vetch-vine
Surge through the clover,
Then mingling,
They bloom side by side
And entwine.

I've been a listener,
From pine-shaded wall
Where she passes,
To meadow-lark's song—
The note of a mother
Who broods nestlings small
In field-grasses.

CLARA L. BAXTER

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Commodity and Money Markets**

Stock Market Price Trend Irregular in Fairly Active Trading

Stock Exchange Traders Decide To Take Profits

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The stock market today ran into realizing which had been expected by the analysts and a number of the leaders backed up under the selling.

Selective buying during the greater part of the session, however, acted as a cushion for the fall and many issues held to a narrow groove. The close was rather heavy. Transfers approximated 1,300,000 shares.

The gyrations of foreign gold currencies, particularly the guilder and French franc, were being watched closely by banking circles but, thus far, it was not thought the situation had disturbed domestic securities. It was recognized, however, that if either France or the Netherlands is shaken from the gold base, the American monetary program might have to be revised.

Another upturn in bank clearings for the week ended yesterday brightened the picture. Dun & Bradstreet reported the total as $5,313,794,000, an increase of 24.2 per cent over the like week last year. The gain in the previous week was 13.6 per cent.

The industrial pickup also was reflected in bituminous coal production during the week ended July 20, which was estimated at approximately 5,600,000 tons, or nearly 1,000,000 tons ahead of the week before.

Utility Bonds Active

Conforming to the pattern of yesterday's market, the best action in bonds today was in the utility and industrial groups. Rails showed a few minor gains but they were empty of the active trading interest which centered in them during June and the early part of the current month.

The U. S. Government list showed familiar quiet, but the foreign division was featured by a moderate recovery in Italian issues and a sharp rally in Polish 7s.

Leaders of the forward movement in utility loans included Columbia Gas & Electric 5s at 92, up 1; American & Foreign Power 5s at 73¾, up ¾ and North American Company 5s at 101¾, up ¼.

Other corporate obligations showing moderate price improvement included American Telephone 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, National Dairy Products 5¼s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Texas Corporation 5s.

Omaha and Wichita Land Values Advance Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Land values in the Omaha and Wichita Federal Land Bank districts have been advancing rapidly in the last three months, according to Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner.

"Officers of the Federal Land Banks at Omaha and Wichita state that there has been a material increase in land values in much, if not all, of the territory covered by these banks," Mr. Goss said.

He added that the increased selling prices of farms in this territory probably would be reflected in higher prices to be asked for farms held by the federal land banks. He said that the Federal Land Bank of Omaha is now busily engaged in revaluing its properties.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; realizing checks general advance.

Bonds: Irregular; price changes narrow.

Curb: Uneven; specialties in demand.

Foreign Exchanges: Mixed; guilder rallies.

Cotton: Quiet; lower cables; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Higher; favorable Cuban decree.

Chicago

Wheat: Steady; speculative demand small.

Corn: Lower; crop prospects improve.

Cattle: About steady to 25 up.

Hogs: 10 to 20 lower; top $10.75.

Foreign

London—A quiet but cheerful tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange today with most business being done in industrials, gilt-edged securities and transatlantic issues, but the latter did not maintain their best prices. Gold shares rallied, while other sections of the list moved irregularly. The market closed quiet.

Paris—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today with Rentes slightly firmer. Recovery in the Florin weakened Dutch issues while French and Belgian industrials dropped fractionally. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—The Boerse opened irregular today and business was small. The closing was firmer.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of record
Am Bank Note pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Bristol-Myers Co	50c	Q	Sept. 3	Aug. 9
Do extra	10c	..	Sept. 3	Aug. 9
Burroughs Add Mac	15c	Q	Sept. 5	Aug. 3
Campbell Wyandotte & Cannon Fndry	20c	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 10
Canadian Hydro-Electric pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 2	Aug. 1
Col-Palm Peet	12½c	Q	Sept. 2	Aug. 6
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 5
Consumers Power	62½c	Q	Sept. 3	Aug. 15
Great Western Sug	60c	Q	Oct. 2	Sept. 14
Ingersoll-Rand	50c	..	Sept. 3	Aug. 5
Parker Rustproof	75c	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Reynolds Metals	25c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
Washington Water Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 23

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	.85	.86	+ ⅛
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	.85⅝	.86⅛	+ ⅛
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	.86¾	.87⅝	+ ¼
Corn					
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	.83⅛	.83⅛	—.01
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	.75	.75⅝	— ⅝
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	.62⅞	.62⅞	— ⅝
Oats					
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	.34⅜	.35¾	+.01½
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	.31¼	.31⅜	— ⅛
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	.32⅝	.32⅞	— ⅛
Winnipeg Wheat					
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	.81½	.81¾	+ ⅜
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	.81⅝	.82	.....

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

—Y—Z—

1935 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 25	July 24
24	17¾	.60	Yale & Towne	700	23¾	23¼	23¾	23⅜
4¼	2⅜	..	Yellow Truck	700	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
32¾	18	1¶	Young Sp & W	700	31⅝	31¼	31½	31⅞
23⅜	13	..	Youngstown	4700	23⅜	22⅛	22¾	23¼
75½	38½	..	Youngstown pf	200	74½	73½	73½	75½
3½	1¼	..	Zenith Radio	700	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
4⅞	2⅝	..	Zonite Prod	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶ Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Probe Into Gratuities By Exchange Members

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange wants to know something about the expenditures of its members for entertainment if the spending has any connection with the cultivation of commission business.

The exchange, it became known today, issued a call for transcripts of all records of member firms' expenditures for entertainment from March 21, 1933 to date. The request was pursuant to a rule made in 1933 which stated the exchange might construe as compensation or gratuity any entertainment by member firms if of a frequent or unusual nature.

The firms were ordered to keep written records for such expenditures for at least three years. Officials of the exchange said that the request today was made as part of the general checkup and was not inspired by any outside authority.

Bristol-Myers Co. Income

NEW YORK (AP)—Bristol-Myers Co. and subsidiaries reports for June quarter, a net income of $456,781 after depreciation and federal taxes, equal to 66 cents a share of capital stock against $550,949 or 79 cents a share in the March quarter and $352,834 or 50 cents in the June quarter 1934.

Armstrong Cork Co. Listed

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Armstrong Cork Co. common stock which had been traded on the New York Curb Exchange in the unlisted department will henceforth have a market on the New York Stock Exchange, the latter organization having approved its listing. The Curb Exchange removed it from unlisted trading.

Bituminous Coal Output

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Coal Association estimates bituminous coal production in the United States for the week ended July 20 as approximately 5,600,000 net tons. For the previous week production, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, was 4,613,000 tons, while for the corresponding period last year output was 5,753,000 tons.

Southern Colorado Power

By a vote of more than 2 to 1, citizens of Pueblo, Colo., at a special election on July 23 granted to Southern Colorado Power Company a 25-year renewal of its electric franchise.

Fidelity Mutual Reports Good Business Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia shows new paid life insurance for the first six months of 1935 to total $14,896,000, a gain of 8.5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1934, according to Walter LeMar Talbot, president.

Decrease in lapsed and surrendered policies for the first six months of this year amounted to $4,293,800, a decrease of 21 per cent under the same period of last year.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Previous day	81.3	98.5	96.7	68.8
Month ago	82.5	97.1	95.7	69.1
Year ago	85.2	87.2	86.3	62.8
1935 high	87.8	98.5	97.1	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 low-yield bonds

Thursday (to come)		Previous day	110.2
Month ago	110.1	Year ago	106.6
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low	99.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Bankers Acceptances Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—A further decline in the volume of bankers acceptances outstanding during June was reported today by the American Acceptance Council. As of June 29 the volume was $343,285,933 against $374,755,247 on May 31. As in previous months, says the council, almost all of the reduction has been reported by New York City banks and bankers.

Freight Car Loadings

NEW YORK (AP)—On the basis of figures reported by individual carriers it is expected that total railroad freight car loadings for the week ended July 20 will approximate 575,000 cars. This would compare with 566,488 cars in the preceding week and 614,864 in the corresponding week last year. The report will be released tomorrow.

Commercial Investment Trust

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial Investment Trust Corp. reports for six months ended June 30, consolidated net profit of $7,-256,517 against $5,100,215 last year.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Builds San Francisco Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., July 25—The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company has announced that it will soon begin the construction of an extensive plant in South San Francisco for the manufacture of paints varnishes and lacquers for its western and trans-Pacific trade. It will be the seventh branch manufactory for the production of paints erected by the du Pont Company.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	11.48	11.52	11.42	11.47
October	1137	11.42	11.36	11.37
December	11.39	11.43	11.39	11.39
January	11.36	11.44	11.36	11.36
March	11.39	11.41	11.35	11.37

Spots 12.00, off 25 points. Tone at close uneasy.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.52	11.52	11.23	11.23	
October	11.41	11.46	11.36	11.42	
December	11.33	11.40	11.31	11.34	
January	11.33	11.34	11.33	11.34	
March	11.35	11.39	11.34	11.34	

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	6.69	6.69	6.64	6.64
October	6.29	6.29	6.22	6.22
December	6.10	6.10	6.07	6.07
January	6.07	6.07	6.05	6.05
March	6.04	6.04	6.02	6.02

Tone at close quiet.

Insurance Company Stocks

Average prices for 20 insurance company stocks as of July 19 was 26.85, compared with 26.70 as of July 12, a net increase of .15, according to Allen & Co. Average prices for 18 bank and trust company stocks as of July 19 was 83.78, compared with 83.66 as of July 12, a net increase of .12.

General Asphalt Co. Net

NEW YORK (AP)—General Asphalt Co. reports for six months ended June 30, net profit of $100,872, equal to 26 cents a share of common stock against net loss of $195,-726 in the first half of 1934.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	10.10	10.20	10.08	10.18
September	10.44	10.55	10.40	10.43
December	10.75	10.90	10.75	10.75

Industrial East Losing to South And the Midwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—A discussion of the gradually declining relative industrial importance of the northeastern portion of the United States since the war is given by Standard Statistics Company.

"There has been a shift of manufacturing industry toward the midwest and toward the South, and the commercial development of the Pacific Coast has reduced the demand in that area for products of eastern manufacture. These trends are apparent in the figures on value of manufactures, wages paid, and number of factory employees in various sections of the country.

"The westward drift of industry is largely the result of the growing importance of the automobile trade centered in Michigan, while the drain to the South has been caused by the labor advantages offered in those states.

"The following table compares the per cent of total value of manufactures for 1921 and 1933 (last available year) in the various broad geographical divisions of the United States:

Per Cent of Total

	1921	1933
New England	11.3	9.8
Middle Atlantic	33.5	29.7
East North Central	27.0	28.2
West North Central	8.0	7.6
South Atlantic	6.8	9.8
East South Central	2.5	3.2
West South Central	4.0	4.0
Mountain	1.4	1.3
Pacific	5.5	6.4

"Three factors have been primarily responsible for the industrial expansion of the Pacific coast states: Natural resources, climate, and the extension of ample transportation and communication facilities. An abundant agriculture, forestry reserve, petroleum and fisheries have attracted industries and necessary workers, with the result that the Pacific coast is rapidly gaining as a producing and consuming market.

"The federal census of manufactures does not offer a full measure of the industrial growth of the Pacific coast states, because it does not include such operations as lumbering, petroleum extraction, commercial fishing and other nonmanufacturing activities. Nevertheless, all of these account for large numbers of wage earners."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Year Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	67¾c	67¾c	32¼c
Time loans— 60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	¼	3/16@ ⅜	7/16@ ¼
4 months	⅜	5/16@ ½	⅞@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜	⅞@ ⅝	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	9/16 ⅝	9/16@ ⅝	9/16@ ¼
3 mos bills	9/16@ ⅝	9/16@ ⅝	½
Bar silver	30 3/16d	30 5/16d	30 3/16d
Bar gold	140s 9d	140s 6d	145s 8d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1⅞@2	2@2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Bucharest	4½%
Berne	2½	Budapest	4½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	2	Helsingfors	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	2
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Madrid	6
New York	1½	Oslo	3½
Philadelphia	2	Paris	3½
Richmond	2	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Riga	5½
St. Louis	2	Rome	3½
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Amsterdam	5	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.96	$4.95½	$8.2397
Cables	4.96¼	4.95⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0661¼	.0661¾	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1695	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3261	.3260	.3267
Italy—lira	.0821	.0820	.0891
Germany—mark	.4018	.4020	.4033
Holland—florin	.6739	.6725	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2556	.2556	.4537
Norway—krone	.2492	.2491	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2213	.2213	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1370	.1370	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095	.0095	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418	.0418	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2980	.2980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1906	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451½	.0451⅛	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101	.0101	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0231	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3306	.3310	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2394	.2374	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8135	.8121	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2923	.2922	.8440
India—rupee	.3743	.3742	.6180
Java—florin	.6779½	.6768	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.5287½	.5300	*
Shanghai—dol	.3893	.3900	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5790	.5787½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9987½	.9981½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2790	.2790	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	July 24	July 23	July 22	July 20	July 19
High	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.0
Low	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.90	99.90
Last	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.96

Range since legal devaluation:
High—167.6 Feb. 5, 1934
Low—99.04 April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.21 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on July 21 was: Receipts, $8,628,306; expenditures, $7,046,535; balance, $1,992,298,272; customs receipts for the month, $21,148,804. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $218,269,216; expenditures, $636,697,466 (including $302,-599,253 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $418,428,250; gross debt, $29,245,326,625, a decrease of $337,417 under the previous day; gold assets, $9,133,353,-641.

This Country Doesn't Want a Central Bank, Says Carter Glass

French Economist Expects a Period Of Rising Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, July 25—An era of rising prices is just ahead, Andre Siegfried, French economist and author of "America Comes of Age," said while here to study American industrial methods.

"The era of rising prices may start any time in the next 10 years," he said. "Prices run in cycles of from 20 to 25 years. The difficulty in determining when the present cycle began and when it will end is that the World War knocked all calculations out.

Prices Can Not Go Lower

"However, we have been in the falling price cycle a long time and it is certain prices can't go lower than they have. In some countries, by political manipulation and cleverness, paper prices seem to have gone up, but look at gold prices and you will see they actually have gone down."

He cited three causes for the depression: the liquidation of the World War, the cycle of low prices and the crisis of geographical location.

"There is no sense of stability today," Professor Siegfried declared. "But in the Nineteenth Century the white man was dominant in the world and for three or four centuries Europe had been the geographical center of gravity of the world, building a whole financial and industrial structure to an equilibrium Europe thought would always last.

"The mistake of thinking that a temporary position was to be an eternal one is the mistake we are suffering today.

Nationalism Prevalent

"The nineteenth century was one of international exchange of goods, thought and men. The twentieth is a century of compartments. We now are intensely nationalistic not only in politics but in culture and economics.

"We have developed a new technique of protecting these compartments. The old way with tariff walls is no longer true. We defend importations by forbidding the entrance of goods, by currency manipulation and by making it difficult for a man to go from one country to another.

"The twentieth century is better from a technical point of view. In the nineteenth, the ethics of economics were better."

Sees Rising Price Cycle

Prof. Andre Siegfried
French Economist and Author

Chain Store Tax Laws Less Severe Than Anticipated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—The heavy burden of discriminatory tax legislation on chain stores will be less severe than was feared earlier this year, according to Standard Statistics Company.

Only four states have actually enacted such legislation so far this year—California, Iowa and South Dakota, which passed new laws, and Florida, which passed a drastic law supplementing the law formerly in effect.

Of the three state legislatures still in session, only Wisconsin is considering such a law and some chain store legislation is probable before the Legislature of that State adjourns.

The accompanying table shows the maximum tax per store under the laws in each state, with the number of stores which must be included in a single chain in order that the maximum rate shall apply:

	Tax per Store	Base No. of Stores
Alabama	$75.00	20
California	500.00	10
Colorado	300.00	24
*Florida	400.00	16
Idaho	500.00	20
Indiana	150.00	20
Iowa	155.00	51
Kentucky	150.00	50
*Louisiana	550.00	†50
Maine	50.00	25
Maryland	150.00	20
Michigan	250.00	25
Minnesota	155.00	50
Montana	30.00	10
North Carolina	150.00	50
South Carolina	150.00	30
South Dakota	10.00	11
West Virginia	250.00	76

*Collection restrained by temporary injunction.

†In and outside of state.

In each case, smaller chains pay a lower rate per store. As the taxes are based on the number of stores, grocery chains, which average smaller dollar sales per store than other types, are most severely affected. In many cases, the heavy tax per store has caused the closing of units which do not do a sufficient volume of business to pay the tax.

U. S. Sugar Distribution For Half Year Is Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—United States distribution of sugar, for the first six months of 1935, totaled 2,941,307 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 2,843,732 tons during the like period last year, an increase of 97,575 tons, equivalent to 3.4 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company.

Cane sugar distribution totaled 2,271,822 tons, as compared with 2,018,968 tons during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 252,854 tons, or 12.5 per cent. Beet sugar distribution amounted to 669,485 tons, a decrease of 155,279 tons, or 18.8 per cent when compared with the period for 1934.

Air Reduction Earnings Up Slightly in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income for three months ended June 30 for Air Reduction Company on outstanding stock, after federal taxes, was equal to $1,245,324, equivalent to $1.50 a share. This compares with $1,216,532, or $1.45 per share for the second quarter of 1934.

Earnings of the company for the first six months of this year equaled $3.01, as compared with $2.67 per share for the first half of 1934.

Ontario's 1934 Gold Output Higher Due To Many New Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 25—During 1934 many new gold mines in widely separated parts of northwestern Ontario were developed and brought to the production stage, three in the Patricia district coming into production for the first time, while in the Sudbury area McMillan Gold Mines Ltd., commenced milling and Little Long Lac mine saw the first gold brick poured from its ores. During the summer of 1934 prospectors rushed to the Sturgeon River field, following reports of a rich gold strike.

Although owing to the use of lower grade ores in the mills of some of the larger companies, the quantity of gold produced in Ontario during the year was less than in the preceding year, Ontario produced over 71 per cent of the gold output of the Dominion, according to a preliminary report issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

Canada's gold output for 1934, estimated at 2,964,000 fine ounces, was the second highest in the history of Canadian mines, the peak output being recorded in 1932 with 3,044,000 ounces. The increase in the price of gold made it possible during 1933 to treat lower grade ores, with a resultant decline in the output. The production of new mills in 1934 raised the total output for the year above that of 1933, however.

Prospecting and development of gold bearing properties was active throughout the year in all parts of Canada, but the largest gain in the output was seen in British Columbia, with production totaling 287,173 ounces as compared with 238,995 ounces in 1933. In Quebec production showed a slight increase. Manitoba and Saskatchewan showed a slight increase over the preceding year.

U. S. Cotton Spinning Operations Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—According to preliminary figures, 30,435,894 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on June 30, of which 22,709,200 were operated at some time during the month, as compared with 23,072,780 for May, 23,853,816 for April, 24,571,314 for March, 24,925,168 for February, 25,145,964 for January, and 24,621,334 for June, 1934, as announced by the Bureau of Census.

The hours of employment and of productive machinery are affected generally by organized short time. However, in order that the statistics may be comparable with those for earlier months and years, the same method of computing the percentage of activity has been used. Computed on this basis the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during June, 1935, at 74.6 per cent capacity. This percentage compares with 83.4 for May, 85.3 for April, 92.9 for March, 100.2 for February, 102.6 for January, and 72.6 for June, 1934.

Central Banking Bill Repugnant, Senator Asserts

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — A vigorous assault by Senator Glass (D-Va) on the "repugnance" of central bank proposals as repugnant to the American financial system yesterday opened Senate debate on the Administration banking bill.

The Virginia Democrat warned Senators Nye (R-ND) and Borah (R-Ida) and other advocates of a government-owned central bank, that such a proposal was "so repugnant to the original purpose of the Federal Reserve system" that those who had sponsored it in the past "found it convenient to abandon their indefensible attitude."

Cautions Against Changes

Surrounded by a large group of attentive colleagues and with financial leaders in and out of the Government looking on from the galleries, the former Treasury Secretary also cautioned against further radical changes in the bill. Its main provisions would give a reorganized reserve board majority control over the nation's credit.

He said that to produce a unanimous report from the banking committee and to "harmonize radical differences" it was necessary to "make concessions—even concessions of convictions."

Although central bank and inflation amendments will be offered, Democratic leaders predicted the bill would pass this week or early next week almost as now written.

Mr. Glass said it had been demonstrated time and again that "this country does not want a central bank even in the skillful guise of the so-called Aldrich Bill."

He asserted that both the Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt platforms opposed such a scheme and in its place there was created a "regional reserve system upon the theory that the 12 regions established would know better how to manage their own credits and respond to the requirements of their own people."

"Every suggestion of a central bank was abandoned," he added, "because of its obvious repugnance to everything that we had done."

Discussing the compromise provision constituting a Federal Reserve Board of seven and five representatives of the reserve banks as the new open market committee to control reserve bank buying and selling of government bonds, Mr. Glass said the Government had "never contributed as much as one dollar to any Federal Reserve bank," and added:

Against Central Board

"To say that the regional banks supplying all the funds of the Reserve system should be completely and literally controlled by a central board set up originally as merely supervisory is to me the most unreasonable thing that could be suggested."

The House bill makes the Federal Reserve Board the open market committee and allows the five bank representatives to serve on it only in an advisory capacity. The Senate bill would give the latter a minority voice in determining policies.

Mr Glass said this was a concession because it "never was intended" that the open market committee should adopt policies for the regional banks to "finance the Government," but was for the purpose of "building up a market for eligible paper based upon agriculture, commerce and industry"

He said the Reserve banks have $2,500,000,000 of Government securities in their portfolios "and haven't got any use for a dollar of it and can't sell a dollar of it without demoralizing the market"

Treasury to Offer $100,000,000 Loan

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announces today he would sell an additional $100,000,000 of 20-25-year 2⅞ per cent bonds to the highest bidder next Monday.

By selling to the highest bidder, a financing method inaugurated some months ago, the Treasury takes advantage of favorable government bond market conditions, and by offering its securities on "an auction" or competitive basis, it secures its loan at the lowest possible interest-carrying rate.

Pacific Coast Department Stores Have Above-Average Profit Ratio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE—Some tendency is being shown by the average department store in the Pacific Coast States in 1934, toward higher margins, expenses and profits, in percentages of sales, than the average store elsewhere in the United States, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Business Research of the Harvard Business School.

The study covered the 1934 results of 60 firms operating more than 96 stores in Washington, Oregon and California. It is estimated that the sales of these stores were equal to more than 37 per cent of the total sales of department and specialty stores in the three States.

The higher gross margin rates last year were due, it was found, to higher rates of initial mark-up. As might be expected, costs for transportation of merchandise were higher for the Pacific Coast stores than elsewhere, but these costs were added to the amounts paid for merchandise, and hence were not included in the mark-up figures. The higher margin was to some degree offset by higher percentage expenses.

Rates of stock-turn on the Pacific Coast typically were lower than in other parts of the country in 1934.

Expense for travelling and communication, which might be expected to be higher in percentage of sales for the Pacific Coast stores, actually tended to be no higher than the costs in other parts of the country.

This Harvard study was the first one devoted to department store operating results in a single geographic region. It was made in conjunction with the annual Harvard survey of department and specialty store results in the country as a whole, financed by the National Retail Dry Goods Associa-

Allegheny Acquires Steel Which Expands Like Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRACKENRIDGE, Penna. — The Allegheny Steel Company has acquired a new alloy steel which expands under heat at the same rate as glass, according to W. F. Detwiler, executive vice-president. At approximately $2 a pound, it is the highest priced alloy in the company's line of electrical, stainless and other special steels.

Production of the new metal, fernico, has started at the rate of 15,000 pounds a month. Its first commercial application was its use for electrical connections in the base of the new metal radio tubes recently put on the market.

The Allegheny Steel Company is the world's largest tonnage producer of magnetic and electrical steels, in the production of which it has engaged for 35 years, the announcement concluded.

Financial House Cleaning Seen Necessary for Many Railroads

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—Publication of the RFC's fiscal report for the last 12 months, showing $86,000,000 of railroad loans "under water" at present values to the extent of about $34,000,000, calls attention to the failure of the railroad industry in general to complete its financial house cleaning as has apparently been done by the banking business, fellow-borrower with the rails from the RFC.

This month's receivership announcement for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul brought the ninth large American railroad under court control during the current depression, with the tenth expected soon as the period of grace expires, within which Chicago & North Western is postponing the payment of interest. Yet in spite of the fact that the depression is now five years old, not one of these roads has completed its financial reorganization.

Blame Bankruptcy Law

Local rail experts are inclined to lay the blame for this condition on the present federal bankruptcy law. This law was amended in the last days of the Hoover Administration in 1933, so that reorganizations could be forced through in case two thirds of each class of security holders agreed. This was an advance over the previous statutes, as it cut out much red tape and obstruction which very small but active minorities might place in the way of reorganizations.

On the other hand, it is asserted, the framers of the Bankruptcy Act of 1933 made one unfortunate mistake. They included the common stockholders as among those from whom a 2-3 assent must be obtained. Hitherto the equity owners automatically lost their rights when their road defaulted and creditors obtained a receivership. Under the new law, common stockholders can and have demanded consideration which the creditors of the road are not willing to give.

An additional reason for the failure of the various creditors and stockholders of any of the roads to come to an agreement is the low level of earnings. One of the largest of the roads now in receivership will probably report earnings this year of only 1 per cent on its senior obligations. The owners of these bonds simply cannot bring themselves to the point of facing this fact by deciding to accept 1 per cent bonds with a stock bonus.

Skimping on Maintenance

The continuance of the receiverships is favorable to the roads from an operator's point of view. The pressure to skimp maintenance in order to avoid default is removed. The trustees in reorganization have the power to stop any or all interest payments and divert the funds to maintenance. One of the largest of the roads now in receivership, the Missouri Pacific, has benefited now for two years by the "plowing in of earnings" into the property, while the Milwaukee and the North Western have probably been suffering from the effort to keep up their bond service. The Missouri Pacific was the first large road to be put into receivership under the new law, while the Milwaukee and the North Western have been staving off the inevitable by economizing on maintenance.

No further receiverships among the rails are now expected. Southern Railway and New York, New Haven & Hartford have heavy interest payments to make in the fall, but it is expected that they will be able to meet them or, if worst comes to worst, to borrow the money from the RFC, which has made total loans to the railroads since its organization of $414,000,000.

Rail earnings are now suffering from a number of unfavorable influences. Carloadings are running currently about 5 per cent below last year. An improvement in this comparison is expected during the next two months, as the winter wheat crop is late and will provide heavy freight. But the general outlook for carloadings is not favorable.

Unfavorable Decisions

Although the railroads won their pension case before the United States Supreme Court last spring, they are now paying the 1929 wage rates to their employees as a result of an agreement arrived at last year. Moreover at the same time that the court threw out the pension act, the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled against the roads on an important rate case. Two more unfavorable commission findings have come out recently. Reduction of all railroad passenger fares to 2 cents a mile for coach and 3 cents for Pullman was recommended to the commission by one of its examiners on July 17. And last week the commission turned down the plea of the rails for decreases in short-haul rates to compete with trucks. The commission said it was prevented by the long-and-short-haul clause of the Commerce Act from permitting such action.

The rail managements, it is thought, are still anxious to reduce wages, but they realize the difficulties involved, and are concentrating their efforts now on two legislative objectives, the modification of the long-and-short-haul clause, and the passage through the present Congress of the Truck and Bus Bill. This bill has passed the Senate and has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. Its chances of passing in the present session are considered slim however.

Rail shares have done about as well as industrial shares in the rising market since March. They suffered a setback this month when sharp breaks in Southern Railway occurred, but recovery was good.

The World's Business

How President Roosevelt Has Helped Ethiopia

HAILE SELASSIE, the Lion of Judah, was no doubt disappointed that President Roosevelt refused his American Independence Day request to invoke the Kellogg Pact against Italy. But he has every reason to be satisfied with American co-operation, even though such co-operation has been unconscious. Mr. Roosevelt has been instrumental in deepening the Ethiopian war chest. This has been done via the silver purchase policy, which has more than doubled the world price of silver in recent years. Since the Ethiopians are on a silver standard, the boost in the price of the white metal has meant that the Ethiopians have found their money bring more in foreign money, and in buying war materials such assistance has not been inconsiderable. Take, for example, the Ethiopian purchases in Egypt and the Sudan. According to reports, the trade with Ethiopia is roughly 50 times what it was last year, mainly in grain and transport animals. Egypt is tied to the pound sterling, and in 1933, 16.47 Ethiopian thalers were required to buy a British pound; in 1934, 14.50, and the rate nowadays is less than 13. Ethiopian exchange, in other words, is going up, and the country, in consequence, is enabled to buy its war materials cheaper.

Normally, as in China, a high exchange rate is not wanted. It makes it more expensive for foreigners to buy your goods. But, when a country is under threat of war, a higher exchange rate, as we have seen, is beneficial in making needed war supplies cheaper. All nations at war are more interested in buying than in selling. even the "self-sufficient" United States would have a thin time of warmaking if foreign supplies of such necessities as tin, nickel, and manganese, were cut off. Ethiopia, however, is practically devoid of war materials. It must buy them. And payment out of Ethiopia's natural resources is limited to the yield of backward agricultural and pastoral industries, such as beeswax, hides and skins, and coffee. The trade is so minor that, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute, it is about the same as that of Albania, two thirds of that of Cyprus, and one-sixth that of Iraq.

About the only commodity which will produce supplies for Ethiopia is its silver. Indeed, Ethiopia is in the habit of buying them with silver coins, as early Americans did in the China trade. Hence a bulletin called "Eastern Exchange," published in Vienna, describes the assistance to Ethiopia afforded by the silver purchase policy as resulting in "a substantial increase in the national wealth." Note the use of the phrase "national wealth." Money reserves in modern countries are subsidiary in the inventory of national wealth. In the one bank at Addis Abeba, however, there is a considerable excess over the statutory 100 per cent silver cover, while the hoards in the country, at present unknown, must run into big figures—big figures, that is, for Ethiopia.

There is a marked difference between Ethiopian and Italian conditions. In Italy the gold reserve is falling, and Mussolini, in order to accommodate the law to the facts, has suspended the ruling that enough gold must be retained in the country to keep the note circulation 40 per cent covered. The foreign value of the lira is falling, not rising. But, clearly, Italy is immensely better off than Ethiopia. Ethiopia is at the bottom of the economic scale. In spite of its size, which is seven times that of New England (though its population is little more than that of Greater Boston), the country is poor. There is little mineral wealth. Transport is undeveloped. Conditions in general make life in Ethiopia unpleasant.

Why, then, do the Italians want Ethiopia? Perhaps they know a thing or two about the economic potentialities of Ethiopia which has not been revealed to the rest of the world. The country is little known to scientific prospecting. Gold and platinum are mined in small quantities. Perhaps there is more of both commodities, as well as of iron ore, lignite, and copper, which have also been discovered, albeit in equally small quantities.

In all kinds of mineral wealth Italy is unusually deficient. But the task of developing Ethiopia, if Italy absorbs it, will be gigantic. The task would be more or less like developing the Amazon area. No wonder Lord Derby in the imperialist Victorian times once referred to the "impolicy" of action against this fierce people and impoverished and heat-swept land. In its economic senselessness the Italian adventure would recall the fight in South America over the Chaco, so-called Green Hell. The one economic reason for annexing Ethiopia that is apparent is to join the African colonies of Italy which are now separated by Ethiopia. Such a jointure would make Italy's African empire of sand a little more like an empire; but not much. Meantime, in preparing to resist this Italian aspiration, Ethiopia must he grateful to the silver party in the United States, some of whom had probably never heard of the Negus's Kingdom before!

H. B. E.

Building Activity In Puerto Rico Is Highest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Puerto Rico is enjoying a building boom exceeding anything in the last decade. Several buildings are in process of construction in San Juan proper, one of them a big department store fronting on three streets; and scores of other projects dot the suburban area.

All of this work is of a private character and does not represent a sudden spurt or the influence of government money. A new headquarters building for the Red Cross chapters of Puerto Rico is to be dedicated; the Association of Teachers dedicated their new temple since the first of the year, as did the members of the House of Spain, whose magnificent new clubhouse building has become a landmark in a few months.

On the principal plaza there is a new six-story apartment building that is so new that all of its space is not yet taken, and a few blocks away is a similar building that is not quite ready for occupants.

Apartment Structures

Out beyond the Spanish Club in Santurce, the residential section of the capital, stands one of the biggest apartment buildings of the city. The stucco has been applied and the interior decorators are now busily engaged. Within sight of this edifice is another, though smaller structure, that has reached the third story and from its roof will be visible the greatly enlarged Miramar hospital.

Continuing along the main highway to Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico's university town, is to be found another big business building that is nearing completion.

Between this project and those in down-town San Juan are 40 or 50 residences of durable character either recently occupied or in process of construction. And in one section of Santurce a partially built-up section is being plotted for new streets with the thought in mind of making property available to home builders. At one corner of this property the sills have been laid for a small apartment building—it is in the same block with an eight-family structure, fully rented in May.

Airport Facilities Doubled

Mention could also be made of a structure doubling the size and capacity of the publishing building where the island's principal morning paper is issued, and of construction work doubling the facilities of the airport.

Combined with this spurt in business building, there are "real estate for sale" signs appearing everywhere. One of the larger real estate corporations has begun active measures to sell extensive properties along the ocean front and on the community's seaside boulevard, where American and the socially elect of San Juan have their homes.

It is significant to note that workmen have started to clean out a business place gutted by a fire that took place more than 10 years ago. All through the boom era this property was neglected. Most of the other down-town construction jobs represent the elimination of very old structures to give place to reinforced concrete buildings towering above the two- and three-story buildings of colonial days.

Refrigerator Sales Show Sharp Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—Electric household refrigerator sales showed substantial gains in both unit and dollar volume during the first five months of this year compared with the like period of 1934, according to the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

During the next few months sales are not expected to show much advance over last year because the seasonal decline in buying is now in progress.

Sales of units in this country up to the end of May totaled 858,993, according to the report, representing a dollar volume of $66,194,073. The figures compare with a sales total of 683,398 for the five months of 1934. The dollar volume in that period last year amounted to $58,263,030.

Total unit shipments for the first five months of this year were 26.5 per cent greater than for the like period in 1934 and exceeded the total for the first six months of last year.

The gain in dollar volume for the period covered amounted to 14.1 per cent compared with 1934.

Export sales showed a corresponding growth, the report continued. Sales to Canada up to the end of May totaled 8258 units, compared with 6891 for the corresponding months last year. The value of the Canadian shipments was $671,095 this year, as against $559,787 last year.

Sales in all other foreign markets up to the end of May accounted for 45,336 units, valued at $3,501,179. These compare with 31,004 units having a value of $2,836,525, sold abroad in the first five months of 1934.

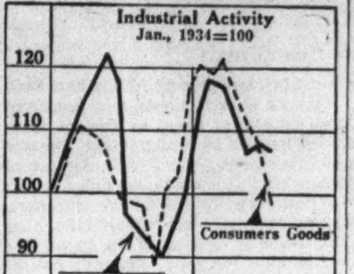
Commonwealth & Southern Net Earnings Up in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and its operating units report gross earnings for the month of June to total $9,753,583 as compared with $9,960,905 for June, 1934, which included six months' operations of gas properties in Charleston, S. C., Pensacola, Fla., and certain gas and electric properties in Michigan acquired in June, 1934.

For the year ended June 30, gross earnings amounted to $117,266,286 as compared with $112,892,654 for previous 12 months. Balance for dividends was $8,019,135, equal to $5.35 a share on the outstanding $6 preferred stock, compared with $5.74 a share for the 12 months ended June 30, 1934.

Heavy Industries Holding Up Well



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DESPITE the recent decline in steel production, capital goods industries generally have been holding their own in the past few months, as shown in the accompanying chart.

July's sharp drop in industrial production reflects almost entirely slower operations in consumers' goods fields. At this time a year ago, the relationship was reversed.

Needless to say, this relative resistance of heavy lines to the business reaction is definitely favorable. Activity in consumers' goods will recover with a turn in public sentiment or exhaustion of consumers' or distributors' inventories.

Furniture Show Success Indicates Big Autumn Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, July 25—Furniture factories here and in other cities in the nation are looking forward to a volume of business that will keep them busy well into the fall months as a result of the sales at the one hundred and sixteenth semiannual Grand Rapids Furniture exposition.

The buyers' total for the exposition was 1307, an increase of 27 per cent over the 1036 registrations at the exposition here last January. According to Mr. Charles F. Campbell, secretary of the exposition, the July total was the largest since the summer market of 1929.

The exposition, according to observers, showed an increasing interest in home furnishings, indicative, it was said, of returning prosperity. Mr. Campbell declares "one of the best aspects of the market is the fact that it is not spotted. In some of the past expositions buying has been good for some exhibitors but poor for others. But in this market there are uniformly good sales by virtually every exhibitor."

U. S. Bank Clearings Show Big Increase

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The total of bank clearings for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended July 24, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, was $5,313,794,000, against $4,278,154,000 for the like week of last year, an increase of 24.2 per cent.

This contrasted with a gain of 13.6 per cent for the preceding week. At New York City, clearings were $3,608,318,000, an increase of 31.3 per cent over the amount reported last year, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York of $1,705,476,000 was 11.4 per cent higher.

Clearings at New York City continue high and considerable gains are shown at some of the leading outside centers, chiefly Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. The only reduction from last year's figures appeared at Philadelphia.

Chicago clearings were $236,700,000 compared with $214,100,000 for the like period last year.

New England Mutual Life Shows Business Uptrend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Insurance in force of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston showed an increase of $25,000,000 during the first six months of the year, according to George Willard Smith, president of the company. This compares with a gain of $17,500,000 in the like period of last year and a decrease of $16,500,000 in 1933. The insurance in force on July 1 was $1,306,000,000.

Premiums on new life insurance for the six months were $4,763,000 compared with $3,461,000 last year and $2,412,000 in 1933. Total receipts from all sources for the six months were $42,087,000 and total disbursements $23,729,000, leaving a balance of $18,357,000 to be added to assets. Ledger assets on July 1 were $318,428,000.

The mortality experience of the company for the half year of 52.8 per cent was more favorable than in any similar period since 1927.

General Foods Earnings About Same as Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—The General Foods Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit, after all charges and provision for taxes, of $5,862,722. This is equal to $1.116 a share on the 5,251,440 common shares outstanding June 30 and compares with net profit of $5,882,712 for the corresponding six months of 1934, or $1.12 a share, on the 5,251,440 shares outstanding.

Net earnings for the second quarter totaled $2,501,383, or 47.6 cents a share, as against $2,203,062, or 42 cents a share, for the second quarter of 1934.

During the first quarter of 1935 net earnings were $3,361,339, or 64 cents a share, compared with $3,679,650, or 70 cents a share, for the corresponding 1934 quarter.

Tire Makers Face Uncertainty Over Price Structure

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Tire manufacturers, caught between low domestic tire prices and a stabilized crude rubber market, face an uncertain fall and winter season.

Two price wars have torn the retail trade this year, and analysts of the industry see no permanent truce in the immediate future.

Average Cost 11c a Pound

While leaders declare there is no likelihood of a decrease in the crude rubber price structure within the next few months, there is no outspoken dissatisfaction of the present spot price of about 12 cents a pound, ribbed smoked sheets, New York.

The fiscal position of the industry is summed up in a survey by Standard Statistics Company, which shows the average inventory costs of crude rubber are about 11 cents a pound, some 50 per cent higher than a year ago.

The hourly wage in the last few months has been about 13 per cent above a year ago.

But tire prices have been about 9 per cent higher than this time last year. "Price cutting," said Standard Statistics, "recently has prevented full realization of even this advance."

Replacement of worn out tires this year is expected in trade circles to be somewhat below that total for 1934, but the use of a greater number of tires as original equipment is anticipated.

In 1934 the shipments of tires for all uses were 46,785,000, and the Standard survey forecast that 1935 totals would "moderately exceed" last year.

Makers Well Stocked

Manufacturers this year stocked up supplies in anticipation of strikes, and the heavy inventories contributed to the weakness of the price structure during the midpoint of the first part of this year, trade experts assert.

About that same time the price of spot rubber, New York, started to climb, but there was no sustained rally.

Back of the current price is the international rubber agreement which has limited shipments of crude to the market.

Manufacturers declare the present 12-cent price is fair both to the producers and the consumers.

In July of 1934 the average price was 14.59 cents, but in the same month of 1933 the average was about eight cents a pound.

In attaching the word "fair" to the present quotation, manufacturers remember the price of $1.04 in November of 1925 and the price of 2.67 cents a pound in June of 1932.

The high figure, say manufacturers, which obtained under a previous rubber restriction agreement, was obviously unfair to the consumer, but the lowest price, quoted during the depression and after the restriction agreement had failed, was just as unfair to the producers.

Massachusetts June Retail Sales Higher

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—An increase in retail sales, based on average daily sales, of 1½ per cent in June over June, 1934, in Massachusetts, is reported by the Commerce Department.

The department reported an actual sales decrease of about 3 per cent, but said there was one more working day in June, 1934, than in the previous year. Lumber led the groups showing an increase, with a 9 per cent growth, while the coal and ice and grocery groups with declines of 19 and 8 per cent, respectively, led the decreases.

Decreases for May were shown in a tabulated summary to have been suffered in the food, general merchandise, drugs and miscellaneous lines, in addition to coal and ice and automobiles, while those showing increases were apparel, furniture, restaurants and hardware.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Indians Came

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Our story opened on a fine August morning of the year 1689, when Seth Hubbard, on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. The intruders carried off Mrs. Snow, a neighbor of the Hubbards, her four-year-old daughter Persis, Seth, and quantities of the Snows' food, clothes and household articles. John Hammond, who came after them in an attempt to rescue the prisoners, was captured, too. The party traveled in canoes to an Indian village on the Penobscot River. In the fall, the Indians separated to spend the winter wandering through the woods looking for food. Bedagi's household, including Seth and Keoka—a girl who had helped Seth to learn the Indian names for things—and her grandmother, were in one group; Mrs. Snow and Persis went with another. During the winter Seth learned to endure hunger and hardship with the Indians. One day he and Keoka found Father Simon in the snow and helped him back to camp. Father Simon promised to tell authorities in Quebec where Seth was. In the spring Bedagi's household headed north for St. Francis. There Seth met Mrs. Snow, Persis and John Hammond again, and one bright morning they set out on a visit to Quebec.

Chapter Thirteen

IT SEEMED strange to Seth to be walking on cobbled streets between stone buildings, from whose high, peaked roofs little windows glistened in rows. All the people seemed so well dressed.

"My mother looks as fine as you," he murmured to himself as a lady passed them with her maid on the way to market, "—on the Sabbath, anyway," he added truthfully. Or, again, "My father is as handsome a gentleman as any of you," he thought as the Frenchmen went by, glancing carelessly at the English boy in the frilled shirt and stained Indian leggings and breech-clout.

There were squares and churches, the sound of feet on cobbles, and the ringing of bells. Natanis was not experienced in selling a captive in Quebec. After knocking at many doors and meeting many blank faces, they were finally taken into a kitchen in the upper town by a serving boy, and later two ladies dressed with an elegance Seth had never seen before, entered and began looking at Mrs. Snow, talking her over together in their quick French tongue.

Mrs. Snow smiled at them and curtseyed as well as she could in her Indian dress. Excitement had brought a faint rose to her cheeks. "Tell them that I am strong, strong," she said to Natanis. "I will work for them from dawn until dark. Tell them that I eat very little."

Mrs. Snow Is Eager to Work

When he had spoken in his halting French, the lady in blue looked at Mrs. Snow with real pity.

"I would take her, for the English have a good reputation as servants," she told the Indian, "but I do not want a child in the house."

Persis ran to the other lady, who was dressed in black, and catching her hand, looked trustingly into her face.

"Don't send mama back to St. Francis," she said, "please don't send her back. She loves clean things so."

The lady in black patted Persis on the head and dabbled at her eyes with a small lacy handkerchief. In a very sad voice she spoke to the lady in blue, who nodded and after a little more talk with Natanis drew out a purse and counted silver into his hand. The lady in black did the same.

"The black lady is the blue lady's friend. She does not live here," he explained to the four English people. "In memory of her own little girl she buys Persis and will pay for sending her to the holy Ursulines. We are to take her to the convent, and on our way home you others may stop to say good-by to your friend."

Mrs. Snow wept a little at the parting.

"But you will be away from the savages, Persis. I will think of you as lying in a bed, and eating clean food. Do not forget your catechism, my child," she said, trying to smile at the little girl who smiled bravely back, scarcely understanding what was happening in the excitement of so many new sights and sounds and experiences.

But in the cold stone parlor of the Ursulines Persis suddenly lost heart and clung to Seth.

"Don't let them take me, Seth. Don't let them take me!" she cried, burying her face in his frilled shirt and wetting it with the quick flood of her tears.

The nun behind the little grille spoke to her in English.

Persis Finds a Home

"There is a fawn in our garden," she said, "among the roses. It has a silver collar," and slowly Persis heard her through her sobs. "Your mother will come to see you and then you may show her the fawn. Say good-by to your friends quickly and I will take you to see it."

With a hasty kiss to all three, including Natanis, Persis was gone, but long after they reached the street Seth's frilled shirt was still wet where she had cried.

He asked Natanis about the nun. Ah, yes, she was English, the Indian answered without surprise. There were many English among the Ursulines. The little captive girls were sent to the convent, perhaps as Persis had been sent, and some were redeemed and some married Frenchmen and some became nuns. They were very good women, the Ursulines, he said.

Natanis was in a hurry; his pouch was heavy with silver and he was anxious to be off. Perhaps he did not wish to be alone with the two Englishmen on the river after dark. But since her house lay on their way to the landing, he allowed them a minute in which to say good-by to Mrs. Snow. When they knocked at the door, it was she who opened it, but they would scarcely have recognized her in her French clothes and heeled shoes, with a white starched cap on her hair. Her face shone with hot water and soap; already she moved more vigorously.

"Madame is very kind," she told them, "and oh, everything is so clean, so clean!" Then she asked about Persis, clapping her hands softly like a girl when they told her she might see her child.

"I am so happy!" she said. Then her face clouded and a deep tender sadness came into her eyes. "But I do not wish to say good-by to you." It was at John Hammond she was looking.

A Parting

Natanis called them impatiently from the street. It was time to go.

"God bless you," said Mrs. Snow in the doorway, her voice trembling.

"God bless you and keep you," said John Hammond, and only Seth heard him add under his breath, "my dearest dear."

Life at St. Francis was pleasant in the summer. As Keoka had told him, they lived here mostly in bark houses, two or three families to a house, and there was less smoke and a little more room. The village was palisaded with four gates that were closed at night, for the Mohawks had been known to attack the Algonquin and Huron towns even under the cannon of the forts at Quebec. What Seth liked especially about St. Francis was the falls, whose sound might be heard day and night, mingled with all the sounds of Indian life, swelling and dying away and swelling again, beating always against his ears like the heart of the earth throbbing and throbbing. The Indians kept their canoes both above and below the falls, some to go up the Chaudière for hunting and fishing, and the larger fleet for the mouth of the river, and the St. Lawrence, and Quebec, not 10 miles away.

Outside the south gate, at a little distance, stood the Jesuit mission church and the priest's house where Father de la Pré and his French serving man lived. Along the river, too, lay the cleared land for corn and beans and squash. It was early summer now and safe to plant the corn, even in this cool air. The women all worked together putting the seed in the hills, which they scraped into shape with short-handled hoes, chatting and laughing as they bent over their tasks.

Happy Summer Days

Cold and famine were things forgotten now; rain was nothing to Seth any more; he knew the sky by day and by night as he knew his right and his left hands. Long ago the giant of the winter had wheeled for a last time below the horizon and now he learned the Indian names for the summer stars. He could tell the wind from the shape of the clouds, and foretell storm by mosses and fur. With the other boys he speared fish in the pools of the streams that fed into the Chaudière, and hunted with them with bows and arrows, and in the evening gambled with peachstones. He had never been adopted, but Bedagi and his wife treated him like any of their children. The work was light the hours of play were long and carefree.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

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Romance, Adventure in Books

In Calico and Crinoline, by Eleanor M. Sickels. Illustrated by Isle Bischoff. New York: Viking Press. $2.50.

Here is a book of true tales—or at least tales which have only been slightly fictionized. "True Stories of American Women, 1608-1865" the subtitle reads, and in these pages we meet and are inspired by women of the fine intelligence, devoted hearts and gay courage found both among the wearers of calico and crinolines in pioneering days and days of stress and war.

One of the most delightful points about "In Calico and Crinoline" is that the heroines have been selected from all sections of the country, so that the reader finds a dramatic and colorful picture of the varying backgrounds and national characteristics which together faced and surmounted the drab and heartbreaking in pioneer life, and dared the heroic.

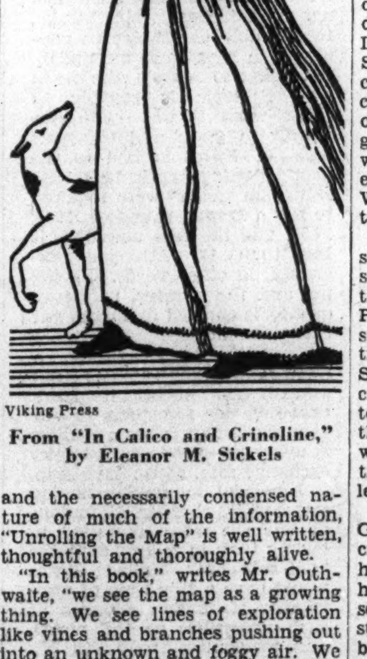
The picture gallery includes such different types as Anne Burras, the first English bride in America; Anne Hutchinson, courageous champion for freedom of conscience and the "covenant of grace"; a member of the first little group of nuns to arrive at New Orleans from France, to nurse, teach the children, and do something to civilize this rough colony, and Doña Concepcion Arguello of New Spain, who in the San Francisco of 1806, then only a military settlement, met romance and disappointment.

Bonny Kate of Tennessee is there, typical of the courage and resourcefulness of the pioneer woman. She calmly shouldered the burden of 10 stepchildren, and when her men folk must hurriedly prepare for war, with her own hands she spun, wove, cut out and sewed their outfit. Among the others are Sacajawea and a heroine of the Alamo, as well as a number of heroines of the Civil War, including Harriet Tubman, the courageous Negress, called "the Moses of her people." She made 19 trips back to the South from which she had escaped and succeeded in bringing out more than 300 slaves by means of the famous "underground railway." The tablet in Auburn, New York, erected in her memory closes with her own proud boast, "On my underground railroad I nebber run my train off de track and I nebber los' a passenger."

Miss Sickels has chosen for her gallery many a little-known heroine, and this adds much to the interest of the book. Not all of these women have the same title to our affection and respect, but all have something of the heroic quality. Everyday folk they were—but how true and fine! This is a book to make one realize how wonderful "everyday folk" may be and are. "In Calico and Crinoline" is the July Junior Guild selection for older girls.

Unrolling the Map—The Story of Exploration, by Leonard Outhwaite. New York. Reynal and Hitchcock. $3.75.

On its jacket this book bears the engaging invitation, "Open the Cover and Watch the World Grow." What is more, it really succeeds in living up to its promise—so far as the geography of the world is concerned. "All the Great Adventures by Land and Sea from Hannu, 2750 B.C., to Piccard, 1935," runs the subtitle. An amazingly comprehensive undertaking for a single volume, and one is impressed with the labor which this really remarkable book must have imposed on its author and on those who collaborated with him. It must have been a labor of enthusiasm, for in spite of its scope and the necessarily condensed nature of much of the information, "Unrolling the Map" is well written, thoughtful and thoroughly alive.



Viking Press

From "In Calico and Crinoline," by Eleanor M. Sickels

"In this book," writes Mr. Outhwaite, "we see the map as a growing thing. We see lines of exploration like vines and branches pushing out into an unknown and foggy air. We see little parties of colonists taking root in a still, dark soil. These are growing tips of human history. In this book we see the history of human adventure growing as we might see it grow if we could photograph it in a super moving-picture camera and if we could project it now with an incredibly speeded-up flow of time."

To see "the history of human adventure growing" is a stimulating experience for young and old alike. Here are tales of almost incredible human courage, faith and endurance in all parts of the world. Unhappily they are sometimes tales of cruelty and greed also. But always the quest goes on, until today the map of the physical world is almost completely unveiled.

The book is divided into 10 sections under such titles as The First Explorers, North America, Asia, The Pacific and Australia, etc. Part 10 is devoted to a discussion of "Exploration Today and Tomorrow," and "Why Explorers Explore." Why do they? The young would-be explorer may be interested to think out and answer this question himself before reading what Mr. Outhwaite has to say on the subject.

Rider in the Sun, by Edmund Ware. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard. $2.

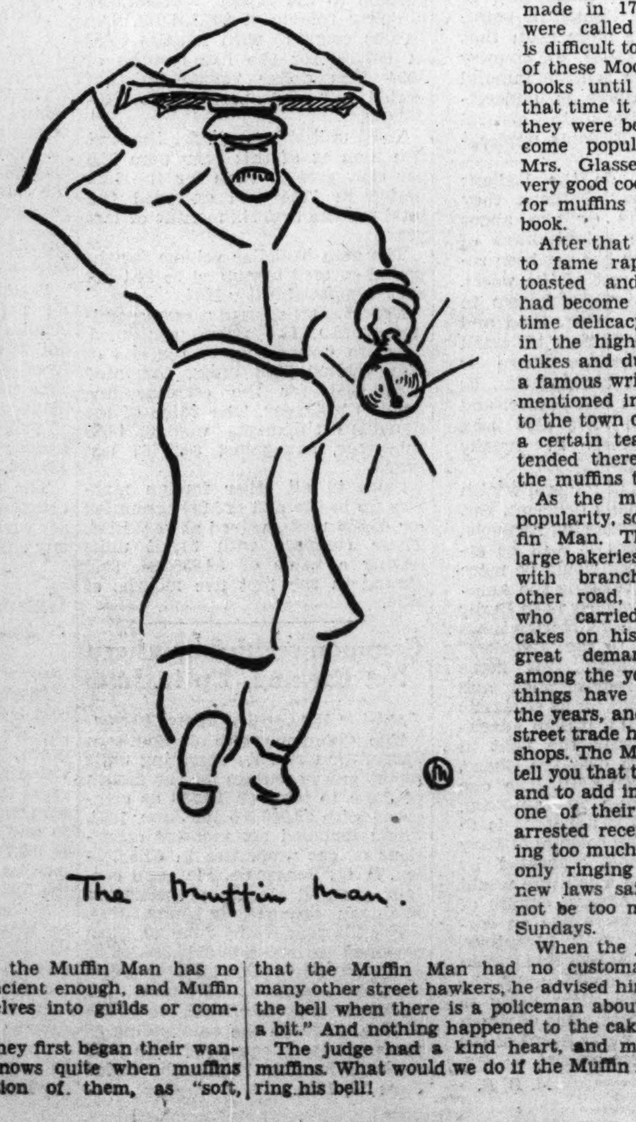
When Dan, the hero of "Rider in the Sun" leaves home, he is driven by a hungry impatience to find and follow his ideal. As a little chap, Dan's father had, night after night, told him tales of the great rider. "Each tale Dan's father told involved a quest. Perhaps the Rider searched for a god, a gold mine or for dragons. Sometimes he rode in shadow, sometimes in sun, sometimes in deep woods where no fences ran. The Rider symbolized achievement. He became a misty ideal. . . ."

There is a fine idealism about this book. It will appeal to boys in whom the urge to achieve demands physical expression. But it is largely the idealism of the frontier, of that rugged individualism which must give way to a more co-operative ideal. Perhaps Mr. Ware will some day write a book in which the peculiar problems which confront this generation of youth will receive more adequate expression.

AIMÉE BURDETT DAWES

Do You Know the Muffin Man?

"Do you know the Muffin
Man,
The Muffin Man,
The Muffin Man?"
"Yes, I know the Muffin
Man
Who lives in Drury
Lane."



The Muffin Man.

That is how a favorite children's song in England goes. But, sad to tell, there are quite a number of English children today who have never seen the Muffin Man they sing about. Even London children catch sight of him but rarely, and London has been his home for many, many years.

There are only 12 Muffin Men in London now. There used to be a hundred. Yet, when they come down the road, or across the big squares, they still find a welcome from many folk. They belong exclusively to the winter months, and choose Sunday for their rounds. Then in the afternoon the bell is heard, and doors open and heads pop out, for people are suddenly reminded that they want muffins for tea.

The Muffin Man has to ring a bell because he carries his wares on a tray balanced on his head, and it is difficult to shout when you have a heavy load on top of you. In London many old professions have "cries" of their own, special sentences which they have shouted in the streets of Britain's capital for many centuries to warn housewives of their approach. But the Muffin Man has no cry. His trade is not quite ancient enough, and Muffin Men never organized themselves into guilds or companies.

Nobody quite knows when they first began their wanderings; but then nobody knows quite when muffins were invented. First mention of them, as "soft, doughy, wheat cakes," was made in 1703, when they were called "Moofins." It is difficult to find any trace of these Moofins in ancient books until 1747. But by that time it is obvious that they were beginning to become popular because a Mrs. Glasse, who was a very good cook, put a recipe for muffins in her cookery book.

After that the muffin rose to fame rapidly. By 1766, toasted and buttered, it had become a favorite teatime delicacy, being eaten in the highest society by dukes and duchesses, while a famous writer of the time mentioned in a guide book to the town of Bath that at a certain tea party he attended there he preferred the muffins to the talk!

As the muffin grew in popularity, so did the Muffin Man. There were no large bakeries in those days, with branches in every other road, and the man who carried round the cakes on his head was in great demand, especially among the young folk. But things have changed with the years, and much of the street trade has gone to the shops. The Muffin Men will tell you that times are hard, and to add insult to injury, one of their number was arrested recently for making too much noise. He was only ringing his bell, but new laws said there must not be too much noise on Sundays.

When the judge was told that the Muffin Man had no customary "cry" like many other street hawkers, he advised him "Not to ring the bell when there is a policeman about, but wait for a bit." And nothing happened to the cake seller.

The judge had a kind heart, and maybe he liked muffins. What would we do if the Muffin Man could not ring his bell!

Singing Lessons on the Air

"HOLD that note—hold it—ah-h—there's a boy in the back of the room who isn't singing — now — 'Joy is everywhere, tra-la-la-la, tra-la-la-la.' "

More than 6000 boys and girls in schools all over the State of Wisconsin "hold the note," the boy in the back seat starts singing lustily—and youngsters in one-room rural school and city schools raise their voices in song as the commanding, yet genial voice of Prof. E. B. Gordon comes over the radio.

That's the way Wisconsin children are learning to sing in schools where little musical training is otherwise given. For four years, Professor Gordon, of the University of Wisconsin School of Music, has conducted his "Journeys in Music Land" course over the state-owned Station WHA, as part of the Wisconsin School of the Air. With his contagious enthusiasm—his humorous remarks and directions—his general good cheer—makes his weekly broadcast something that every child looks forward to eagerly. What is more, he makes them want to sing.

Do the children really learn the songs only through the radio speaker? One has only to consider the Radio Music Festival which Professor Gordon conducted last spring to climax the year's activities. Children from all parts of the State gathered in Music Hall on the campus of the university and sang together the songs he had taught them during the year—sang them with all the expression, interpretation and phrasing they would have learned with a private tutor.

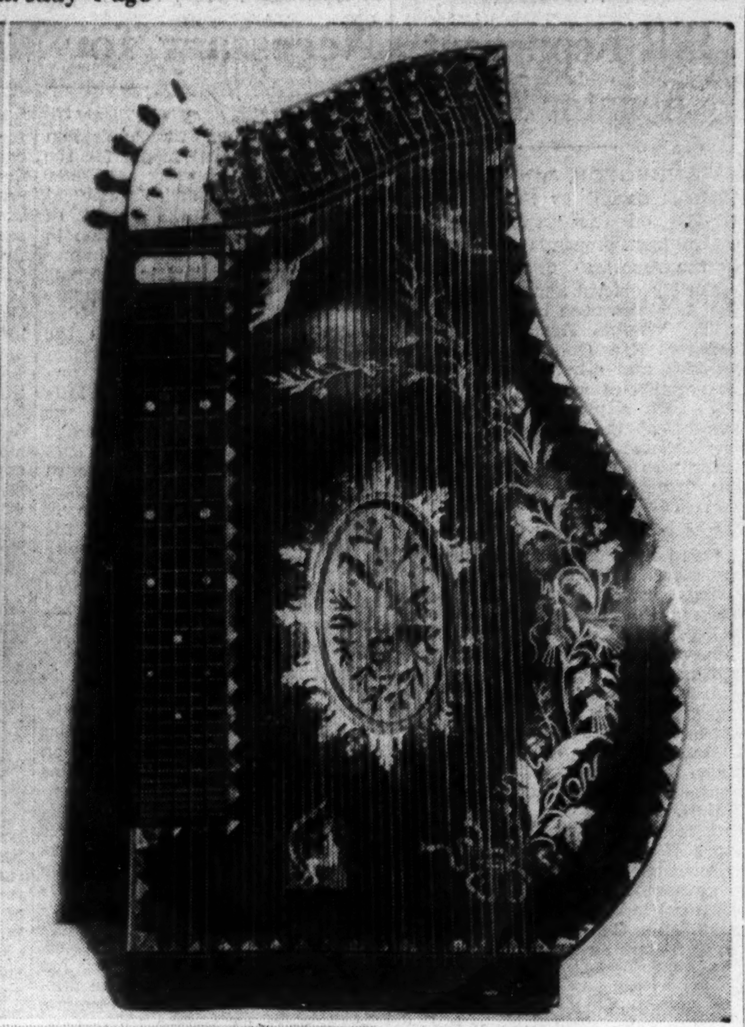
In his lessons this year, Professor Gordon has emphasized the principle of rhythm in music. To make his instruction more concrete, he has organized in the different schools "rhythm bands." Such instruments as horseshoes, sand blocks, and other ingenious sound producing devices are used.

He has taught the youngsters such simple and melodious songs as the immortal Brahms' "Lullaby," "Song of the Volga Boatmen," and the beloved "Loch Lomond." In addition, they have learned German, Russian and English folk songs.

Professor Gordon has three assistants in the studio; the pianist, Miss Katherine Lee, and Miss Ruth Knudstad and Miss Helen Nohr, who sing the songs and carry out his directions. All three are students in the School of Music at the university.

Answer to (Per) Puzzle

1. Perfume. 2. Perambulator. 3. Perch. 4. Perfection. 5. Performance. 6. Percussion. 7. Peril. 8. Periwinkle. 9. Permission. 10. Perpendicular. 11. Perplexity. 12. Persia. 13. Persistence. 14. Person. 15. Perception. 16. Permanence. 17. Percentage. 18. Pergola.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Natives in the Bavarian Tyrol of Germany Are Famous for Their Colorful Dress and Picturesque Dances. Upper Right—Elaborately Decorated Zither, Owned by Franz E. Burgstaller of Boston. Lower—A Zither Played by Mr. Burgstaller, a Virtuoso on That Instrument

Alpine Tunes on German Zither

By Pearl Strachan

RAIN had been coming down in torrents since the first gray square of day showed where the window was in the music shop. Gray was the dripping sidewalk; gray were the sodden walls of the theater buildings, and the muddy little tributaries that ran from the Boston Common to join the gutter rivulet rushing through Tremont Street. No one on such a morning was buying sheet music, or fiddle strings, or records, or bass drums.

Suddenly the strains of an old song, the wild, sweet, haunting melody of a Viennese waltz, banished the office interior behind the shop. Gone were the files and the letter basket, the blotter and the calendar, the sharp-edged desk. Mr. Franz E. Burgstaller, manager of one of the largest of music-publishing firms was moving his long fingers over the sensitive metal strings of his concert zither, a beautiful, mellow instrument of polished rosewood, inlaid with flower and cherub patterns in mother-of-pearl.

As he played the folk tunes of the Bavarian Alps it seemed as if Siegfried and all the dwarfs of the Nibelungenlied, the lost princesses of the Black Forest, the ancient elves and the Valkyries were close at hand. When this zither virtuoso was a boy in Germany there was no money available for lessons, and he picked up his knowledge of music here and there, as he went along. First he played what he calls "barber-shop chords" on the zither, the Bavarian national instrument; then simple songs such as "Lorelei." At the age of 14 he was called upon to play zither accompaniment parts in a local operetta orchestra, thereby getting very useful practice with other musicians. Before coming to Boston in 1908 he was organizer of concerts and opera performances, serving as manager for Alois Burgstaller, Metropolitan Opera star who is remembered as creating the rôle of Parsifal and as the only protégé of Cosima Wagner.

Back to Ancient Egypt

The zither is an instrument of which the lineage goes back to early Egyptian times. Up to about a hundred years ago it had 18 strings. Today, because of the additions and improvements which have been made, it has usually from 32 to 37. Five of them are strung over a fretted fingerboard and employed for the melody. The rest furnish the accompaniment and bass. A flat metal ring with an extending point is used as a plectrum, on the right thumb, to play the melody. The bare index, third and fourth fingers of the right hand pick the accompaniment and bass strings, while four fingers of the left hand manipulate the strings of the fretted fingerboard to produce melodies, chords and harplike arpeggio in rich variety. The zither is a box-like instrument, of which top and bottom as well as the supporting table serve for sounding boards. The rather difficult method of playing the German Concert Zither musicianly led to the invention of a number of instruments in America, known as Chord Zither, Columbia Zither and the like—which in fact have not the remotest relationship to the Concert Zither which has been used in the orchestral scores of Strauss, Lumby, Milloecker and others.

Mr. Burgstaller's grandfather, Franz Xaver Burgstaller, leading zither virtuoso of his time, and solo clarinetist in the Court Theater of Munich, was one of the pioneers in the enlarging of the zither. He wrote no fewer than 365 compositions for it, and these were published throughout the world.

No inn of Tyrol, Styria or Bavaria, it is said, is without its zither, which is placed on a table and played whenever the least occasion permits. While the rosy-faced, flaxen-haired Anna or Hedwig bakes the spicy "Kuchen" or polishes the copper pans, in the kitchen, the mountain minstrel sends the notes of the zither vibrating from peak to blue-tipped peak. The lakes in the hollows echo back the harp-like, singing tones, while the guests join in the "Volkslieder" (folk-songs) which lived on the lips and in the hearts of the people centuries before any of them were ever written down. Perhaps some "Wandervögel" (wandering birds)—young men and women of Germany who travel on foot through picturesque regions, with guitar and violin, climbing the lower reaches—may hear the sound and send the rich contribution of their own voices up to join the chorus at the inn.

Student Orchestras

In Germany the art of song can be clearly traced, in an orderly and progressive development, from the simple, medieval "Volkslied" to the elaborate productions of Schubert, Schumann and Brahms. Although himself such a skilled musician of the concert platform, it is in music for the home that Mr. Burgstaller is particularly interested. For many years he has been a leader in Boston for the organizing of orchestras among students in high schools and colleges. Whether in the rustic living room of some peasant dwelling on the road to Oberammergau, or in an American, steam-heated, electrically fitted flat, home music, he maintains, is one of the best things for young people to enjoy. "And the greatest thing about music," he says, "is that you can sit down and forget yourself. Anyone who really loves music does not work for the applause of others. He entirely forgets himself."

In West Roxbury, Mass., where he lives, he has founded the West Roxbury Sinfonietta—a community symphony orchestra of between 50 and 60 young people, who follow the ideals of the symphony orchestra. His own two sons and his daughter, each of whom plays a different type of instrument, are members. He is the conductor. They have a wonderful time practicing for the fine concerts which they give now and then, in a local hall. And it all started around a parlor piano, with the boys and girls from the neighborhood joining in and, one by one, finding their special places in the ensemble.

(This is the sixth of eight articles on Folk Music and Instruments of Many Lands, which are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.)

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Kremlin Ruthlessly Hits Opposition Within Party

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Stalin has made so many concessions both to peasants—71 per cent of the population—and to non-Communists in general, as well as to non-Communist engineers and industrial executives in particular, that he has the sincere support of the vast majority of Russians, who know that the only alternative to rule by the Stalin faction is rule by a more fanatical faction of Communists which would weaken their position.

For instance, the casual observer might conclude that the prominence given to Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, shows his influence on foreign policies. Actually, Mr. Stalin, himself, has virtually taken over the foreign as well as domestic whip hand. Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France obtained striking evidence of this during his recent visit, when he sought to get Mr. Stalin to approve French armament increases in a public announcement.

M. Laval, in conversation with Mr. Stalin, told him how many French Communists still regard his name as synonomous with the Third International. French relations with the Soviet Union would be much easier if this ghost could be laid, the French minister said. His host replied that a joint communiqué concerning the conversations would be issued, and added, "Why don't you put some such words into my mouth?"

Calling later at the Foreign Office to help write the communiqué M. Laval was amazed to find that Mr. Litvinoff was not there. Instead, another Foreign Office official and one of Mr. Stalin's secretaries met him. Arrived at the point of inserting the sentences about French armament, the Foreign Office official held back, describing the language as too strong.

"Perhaps if we consult Mr. Litvinoff . . ." M. Laval offered.

"I will call Comrade Stalin direct," his secretary replied without further comment.

Mr. Stalin gave orders over the telephone to accept M. Laval's wording, and Mr. Litvinoff was apparently not even consulted.

These people tolerate the frequent arrests of former aristocrats, professors, etc.—in fact, anybody who dares to criticize the ruling group—because they see no better alternative.

Stalin Drives Ahead

Mr. Stalin drives straight toward his goal of a completely regimented population, who are told what to do and what to think. He has created a "mass production" machine such as surely has not been paralleled elsewhere, and there is no reason to believe that this formidable machine will not forge ahead. As Prof. Calvin Hoover pointed out five years ago, there is a tendency to adopt a theological attitude toward Russian Communism—to assume that if it is good it will succeed and if it is bad it will fail.

But its "success" depends upon our definition of that word. The system of "state-ism" which has been created in Russia apparently can "succeed" economically, and can offer a formidable threat to capitalistic systems.

It seems capable of raising gradually the living standards of the Russian masses, although this is proceeding very slowly. But it depends so much upon repressive methods, regimentation, force, the absence of liberty in any democratic sense, and the inculcation of hatred against various groups labeled "class enemies," that it is distinctly repulsive to those reared in democratic traditions.

System Is Showy

The Russian system, like most dictatorships, is "showy," and the Russian talent for stage direction increases the impression made upon casual visitors and even upon uncritical residents or those who prefer to retain their dream that Russia is creating some sort of Utopia, rather than to face facts.

American and European visitors to Russia often go away with an enthusiasm for the system which they could hardly retain if they had the time or the critical ability to penetrate beneath the surface and to study the methods by which Russia's achievements are attained.

The harvest in Russia this year is good, weather being favorable and agricultural organization effective. This works tremendously in Mr. Stalin's favor, as he devised and executed the agricultural policy which many Communists believed impractical. The Russian population apparently is now assured of sufficient food, and famines are probably ended. This ends the likelihood of any major revolt in the agricultural regions, and enables Mr. Stalin to carry out completely his industrial schemes.

Quality of Goods Lags

Industrial output is still lamentably poor in quality, although quantity is satisfactory. But Mr. Stalin drives relentlessly toward industrial efficiency, using piece-work, conveyor-belt systems, etc., to increase output and lower production costs. He has the immeasurable advantage of being able to set wages where he likes, and to "speed up" without danger of opposition from the controlled trade unions. In the same way he can fix prices and profits with no danger of a "consumers' strike." Nothing appears likely to interfere with the swift industrial development of Russia, or with the success of the second Five-Year Plan.

But Mr. Stalin and his group have not altered in the slightest degree their hostile attitude toward religion or "rotten liberalism," the latter a phrase which they use frequently. They are steadily closing churches and arresting clergymen, and at the present rate may well succeed in their goal of destroying all organized religion in a few years. The ruling faction's censorship of the press, of the entire printed word in Russia, is as severe as ever.

Free Speech Despised

Free speech is equally despised as a "bourgeois fallacy." I know personally of three professors arrested this summer and exiled to the arctic because they ventured some mild criticisms in private conversations. The political police are as active as ever, and one never knows where its agents may be.

Whether Russia's system can ever be carried on without repression of free speech and a free press or with even a modicum of freedom for the individual remains to be seen. It is unquestionably true at present, however, that Mr. Stalin and his associates consider repression essential to their continuance in power, and all outward announcements of moderation are misleading.

The mass of the people, who probably prefer security to liberty, seem to accept this situation placidly. For those who act and think as the small ruling group desires, the rewards are becoming greater. For those whose minds compel them to question some of the major policies of the rulers, life becomes increasingly difficult.

But the latter are an increasing minority, martyrs are rare in Russia, as elsewhere, and the ruling faction, through its control of the printed and spoken word, has reduced the influence of recalcitrants to almost nothing.

Britain Puts Ban On African Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

the Italian Government of another steamship for use as a transport to send troops to East Africa.

The vessel is the United States of the Scandinavian-American Line, a subsidiary of the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen, a Danish concern. The United States was formerly of the trade between New York and Copenhagen.

This is the fourth steamship in the United States trade to be purchased by the Italian Government in the last three months for transport purposes. One of these was purchased from the Furness-Red Cross Line, a British company, and two others of the Greek Line, a Greek concern.

The question of where Ethiopia will get munitions in the event of war with Italy is disturbing friends of the Ethiopian Government here. They admit that while Emperor Haile Selassie has some munitions, he will need more if hostilities begin, and they do not know where they will be gotten or how they will be delivered in Ethiopia, since Italy will be sure to establish a blockade and patrol the Mediterranean to stop any vessels carrying material to the enemy.

Italy Has Advantage

While an arms embargo here would apply equally to Italy, it was recalled that the Italian Government has facilities for the manufacture of munitions which Ethiopia does not possess and thus would be at a distinct advantage in this regard.

Despite this, these friends of Ethiopia professed no despair over the outcome of war with Italy. They stressed that the Ethiopians were fighting men and that everything in the country would aid them if it came to war. Chief among these is the climate, the lack of roads and the scarity of water.

It is declared that Italian troops now in Africa already have been reduced to two pints of water daily for each soldier and that the Italian army command was trying to set up machinery to make sea water fit for drinking. Means of transporting it into the interior where there are no roads offer insurmountable obstacles, it was declared.

Could Ethiopia Buy Here?

It was learned authoritatively that no effort had been made by Ethiopia to contract for war material in the United States and that until orders come to make such purchases, no attempt would be made to find out whether Ethiopia would be permitted to buy necessary supplies here.

Ethiopia would take the stand that such an embargo would be contrary to the traditional attitude of the United States in such matters and would stress that where such embargoes had been ordered, it was in the case of revolutionary movements against recognized governments.

This is exactly the opposite of the Ethiopian situation. Emperor Haile Selassie's Government was recognized by the United States and, it was stressed, in a war with Italy, would be fighting for the nation's

Urge U. S. Action

Reports received here indicated continuance of strong efforts by peace organizations to prevent the outbreak of hostilities in Africa, and today the National Council of Jewish Women, one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the country and of which Mrs. Marion M. Miller is executive director, joined these forces with an appeal to President Roosevelt that he use his good offices to find a "peaceful and just solution of the difficulties in Ethiopia."

Mrs. Miller stressed that the United States should go a long way toward preventing war in Ethiopia by insisting upon adherence to the principles of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact.

At the same time, Mrs. Arthur Brin, president of the Council, also addressed a letter to the President, urging him to back the Kloeb neutrality bill to bar loans to foreign governments for war purposes.

"Four thousand members of the National Council of Jewish Women, earnestly devoted to the maintenance of international peace, see in the Kloeb neutrality bill an important instrument for achieving this end," she said.

North Carolina Plans Big School Bus Fleet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Planning Board has approved an application of the school commission for an allotment of $450,000 from the Public Works Administration, in order to carry out a "million-dollar bus program." The number of new vehicles contemplated is 11,150.

Under a similar project last year, the commission put into operation more than 700 new buses. The 1935-1936 program calls for an expenditure of $550,000 in state funds to match federal money. In North Carolina's present bus fleet for the transportation of children, 1000 are five years old, or older.

Air Drills Show Japanese Dread Of Plane Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Yokohama and Tokyo were plunged into darkness for 20 minutes on a recent evening as part of an elaborate rehearsal of protective measures against an imaginary air attack.

All strong lights were extinguished at 10 o'clock. An hour later sirens and volunteer criers called for complete darkness; and for 20 minutes a state of almost complete pitch blackness prevailed. At 11:20 the "light control" was relaxed, as the "enemy airplanes" were supposed to have flown away; and at 11:30 the cities resumed their normal appearance.

During the period when the city was supposed to observe darkness, military and police airplanes flew overhead, examing how effectively the rehearsal was being carried out. The Imperial Palace, which is located in the center of the city, set an example of discipline to the capital; not a gleam of light was to be seen there. The Imperial Palace police, reinforced by three companies of the Imperial Bodyguard, was mobilized to protect the palace during the period of darkness.

Putting Out Fires

The day before the rehearsal was marked by the mobilization of more than 500,000 members of Tokyo's "air defense" organizations. They were drilled in controlling traffic, instructing the public in poison gas precautions and extinguishing fires kindled by bombs. A temporary structure was set up in one of the city parks and set on fire, in order to provide practise in quickly extinguishing the flames which might be expected to burst out after an attack from the air. A number of Japanese schools held drills with a view to seeing how quickly the pupils could file out of the buildings in case of emergency.

After the inspection, Maj.-Gen. Kamezo Otani, chief of staff of the Tokyo garrison, characterized the results of the rehearsal as better than last year's, but not perfectly satisfactory. Trains and street cars in motion, according to General Otani, were well masked; but too much light appeared at stations.

Some Lights Burned

While some parts of the city were effectively darkened, the course of the Sumida River, which runs through Tokyo, could be seen because too many houses did not altogether conceal their lights. Some householders contented themselves with extinguishing lights which faced the street, but kept on those which faced the backyard. General Otani expressed the opinion that a more thorough control of individual houses was necessary, in order to insure complete success for such practise maneuvers.

This rehearsal, accompanied as it was by eerie and unnatural darkness, brought home to every resident of Tokyo Japan's chief apprehension: attack from the air. The Japanese islands are practically invincible against attack from any other element; but aviation remains a weak spot in Japan's national defense. What is most feared, in the event of an attack by airplanes, is not so much the actual damage which might be wrought by hostile bombs, as the conflagrations which would quickly start in the inflammable, fragile, wooden Japanese houses. Much attention is therefore being paid in giving as many people as possible training in the elementary principles of combating fires.

Tacoma Sees Signs Of Coming Revival Of Civic Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Tacoma has entered into a course of reasoning the conclusion of which is that it is sure of a substantial period of growth, beginning in the future, not too distant.

The matter was brought out by a real estate and mortgage concern here in a folder which states that in 1932, 70 houses were wrecked here, and 78 built; in 1933, 85 houses wrecked, 61 built; in 1934, 82 wrecked, 48 built. In those three years, 237 houses were destroyed in Tacoma, but only 187 were built, and, on Jan. 1, 1935, there were 50 fewer houses here than three years before.

In addition, there were many apartments over stores torn down, and scarcely one such replaced. But the population has, during all this time, been steadily growing. In 1932 there were 1528 marriages in the city. In 1933 there were 1724 marriages, and in 1934 there were 2074 marriages. That makes a total of 5321.

Dialecticians are forced to the conclusion that as soon as economic conditions grow favorable, new homes will spring up in all parts of the city. It will take 5321 homes to house all these newlyweds. And, then, there are thousands of homes that have been neglected as to repairs during the depression. So, a great period of growth is declared due in Tacoma.

North Carolina Schools Look to 12-Grade System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Clyde A. Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction, has appointed a committee to work out and establish standards for a 12-year school system in North Carolina. He predicted that the voting in the municipalities would result in a rather general establishment of 12 grades.

Durham and Roanoke Rapids have a 12-year system and Charlotte did have for many years, until the twelfth grade was eliminated as a result of the adoption of the eight-months term by the State and the abolishing of local taxes for school purposes. The citizens of Charlotte, however, have voted a supplemental school tax, and the twelfth grade is to be restored.

$10,000,000 Army Goods Deal Studied by House Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—The House Military Affairs Committee today pressed eagerly along the trail toward a suspected $10,000,000 U. S. Army contract scheme with criminal prosecution, probably on perjury charges, hinted at by the presence of a District of Columbia assistant district attorney.

A Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General in the Wilson Cabinet, sent a letter to the committee denying implications of previous evidence that he had a part in efforts to prevent the appearance of a material witness in grand jury proceedings last year which resulted in the severance from the service of two high-ranking army officers.

The missing witness, a former New York tire salesman named Frank Speicher, subsequently surrendered to the Department of Justice and made a confession which has not yet been made public, but which according to members of the House committee strongly points to an effort to defraud the Government by evading the competitive bidding statute. The scheme, according to those conversant with the details, never materialized due to the refusal of the largest automobile manufacturers in the United States to be a party to it.

How Collections Were Made

One of today's witnesses, Harold Schnuer, New York attorney, testified that Nathan Silverman, brother of Joseph Silverman Jr., one-time successful dealer in "surplus" U. S. army supplies involved in the subsequent court-martialing of the two army officers, arranged the details for the payment of sums of money to Mr. Speicher during the time he was a "fugitive from justice." As Mr. Speicher's attorney, Mr. Schnuer said he collected envelopes on several different occasions after Nathan Silverman had arranged the time and place for their collection.

At a previous hearing Nathan Silverman denied that he ever had any knowledge of the payments to Speicher. An assistant district attorney attended the hearings. It was indicated that charges of perjury will be made against Mr. Silverman.

Mr. Schnuer's testimony was to the effect that his client, Speicher, was willing to give himself up, but that Joseph Silverman held it wasn't "the right time" and that his appearance in Washington would "only cause a lot of trouble," and would "get the Old Man in trouble." By "the Old Man," Mr. Schnuer thought Mr. Silverman referred to one of the army officers who was court martialed subsequently.

Witness Implicates Palmer

He said Joseph Silverman repeatedly told both himself and his client that he was making arrangements for Speicher to appear in Washington, but that nothing ever came of them. Mr. Schnuer gave it as his opinion that Mr. Silverman was actually attempting to keep Mr. Speicher from giving himself up and that that talk of arranging for his appearance was fictitious.

It was during the time of these negotiations that Mr. Silverman was represented here in Washington by Mr. Palmer. Thomas Jefferson Ryan, a previous witness, testified that Mr. Palmer was a party to plans for keeping Speicher from appearing.

Another feature of today's hearing was the testimony of a New York City police detective who testified to having directed Mr. Joseph Silverman to a Treasury secret agent in Detroit as the person from whom to get information as to the best individuals to contact in the automobile industry there.

The detective, Dennis Mahoney, said that when he knew Mr. Silverman was going to Detroit to talk to some of the automobile officials he told him to get in touch with Bert Beck, connected with the Treasury's Detroit office, and also telephoned Mr. Beck and told him Mr. Silverman would come to see him.

Mr. Silverman's Detroit trip is alleged by committee members to have had the big truck scheme as its purpose. Mr. Beck will be called to the stand later as will also the automobile officials.

Call of Unknown Wilds Lures Many Explorers on New Quests

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—A new wave of exploration is cresting this year toward the ends of the earth.

The shortage of unknown regions—only a few blank spots remain on the map—has proved no deterrent to adventure seekers and scientists. Many of them are specializing on subjects the first pathfinders had no time to study.

Lincoln Ellsworth is committed to another attempt at an Antarctic flight, while both Admiral Byrd and Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews have far journeys in mind, despite grave handicaps. And rovers less well known are striking out in a dozen directions.

Why? Dr. Andrews once offered an explanation.

"I wonder if there will ever come a time when life is no longer a wonderful adventure, when there is no interesting experience in things or personalities waiting just around the corner," he wrote in "Ends of the Earth."

Dr. Andrews, who found dinosaur eggs in the Gobi Desert and much else besides, hopes to take the long trail again soon, possibly next winter. He has an eye on Africa, no longer the dark continent but still a land of mystery. This despite his heavy new responsibilities as director of the American Museum of Natural History.

To avoid the softening influences of civilization, Mr. Ellsworth has been reported climbing mountains in Switzerland this summer. His flight across the south polar region has been set now for next fall.

Soon after his return from Little America, Admiral Byrd conceded he was contemplating further exploration, although the hardships he had undergone affected him so severely that he is now seeking health by a complete rest in Maine.

An American museum expert went to Africa only last month. She is Dr. Mary L. Jobe Akeley, widow of the famed explorer, Dr. Carl Akeley, and an explorer in her own right, who sailed on a one-woman expedition to survey some of the last strongholds of big game.

Tropical America also has its adherents.

Among them is Frans Blom, director of Tulane University's middle American research department, who headed an archaelogical expedition early this year into the wilds of Spanish Honduras, where live Indians who never have seen white men. Two Michigan biologists—Clarence E. Altenburg and Bancroft Butler, were reported only this month as sailing for the little known regions of Ecuador.

Meantime Suydam Cutting has obtained permission after five years' negotiation to seek out the forbidden regions of Tibet. He left the last of June to travel by ship, plane, train and primitive conveyance into the high regions where the race of man may have originated.

Dr. William Beebe, inveterate explorer of the bathysphere, has been experimenting with ultra-violet light in an attempt to expand his explorations of the ocean deeps a half mile down. As usual he worked in the waters of Bermuda.

Even Haiti, known and fought over for centuries, contains great areas virtually unknown and an American museum expedition went there in March to study strange cannibalistic iguanas, surviving from another era.

But the polar regions still are the great lodestones of exploration.

Cap'n Bob Bartlett sailed late in June in the good ship Effie M. Morrissey to hunt and explore the west coast of Greenland.

A Soviet expedition headed by George Uschikoff boarded an ice-breaker this month to attempt a northern passage to Asia through uncharted seas. Russians also have arranged for an airplane flight over the north pole.

Parking Fee Upheld By Oklahoma Court

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 25 (AP)—Oklahoma City's automobile parking meter ordinance—challenged by persons opposed to paying a 5-cent parking fee—was upheld yesterday by a four-judge district court.

Ed Butterfield and Melville Boddie, attorneys, who sought an injunction against operation of the new system put on a trial period last week, said they would appeal to the state supreme court.

City officials said 200 meters would be put back in operation immediately.

Springfield Dog Races Cut Down Liquor Sales

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25 (AP)—The Crescent Kennel Club's nightly races have caused a serious drain on local liquor business, according to dealers who have asked the board of selectmen to extend the hour of closing from midnight to 1 a. m., on all days except Saturday and Sunday.

Holders of liquor licenses declare that the crowds that used to frequent the cafés now head for the dog track.

Alabama Succeeds With Trial Period Child Adoption Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The wisdom of the Alabama law passed in 1931 requiring that one year must pass before a child's adoption can be made final has been amply demonstrated since that time according to a recent announcement of the State Child Welfare Department.

This requirement takes cognizance of the fact that no one is capable of determining within a few hours, days or weeks, whether a particular child should legally belong to a particular pair of foster parents.

Social workers first make a careful investigation of the child's physical and social suitability for adoption and the desirability for the child of the home offered.

They then go back into the home every three months for a period of years, after which they are in a much better position to advise the court as to whether a proper adjustment has been made on the part of the child and the foster parents. During that length of time also, the foster parents are in a better position to judge the suitability of the child.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE CHILDREN'S GUEST HOUSE, 84 Linden St., Wellesley, Mass., offers your child a home environment and a real mother's care while you rest or travel.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

We are ready to serve you with ideas, sketches or estimates on any building problem or alteration—from a sidewalk patch to extensive structural changes or additions. WITHOUT OBLIGATION. You will get the right price because we do all our own masonry, plastering, carpentry and concrete work. Fire retarding multiple dwellings, stair halls and ceilings, dividing of apartments, fireproof partitions, new store fronts, structural steel, shoring, architectural interiors, show rooms, raising floors to new levels. Phone today.
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Three Extra Months
To discover the true economy of living at Longwood Towers, add the cost of escaping seasonal discomfort to your present yearly expense. Our All-Season Comfort Costs Less!
Garage—Maid Service—Dining Room
Write or Phone for Booklet. Inspection Invited
G. ROGER KEANE, Gen. Mgr.
BROOKLINE, MASS. . . . BEAcon [illegible]

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.
Most attractive apartment for rent, surrounded by beautiful flower garden and lawn; $80; situated near Longwood Cricket Club. Call ALAN McKISSOCK, LON. 4868.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270 OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17, KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

FRANCONIA HOTEL, 20 W. 72nd, N. Y. C.—Attractive apartment or ground floor office suitable dental or other professional practice.

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An exceptional apartment hotel; 2 and 3-room suites, furnished or unfurnished; some with 3 exposures; airy, comfortable rooms, tiled baths with full length tubs and showers, kitchenette with refrigeration, large cedar closet; moderate monthly or lease rates on application; exceptional restaurant.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEWARK, N. J.—Wanted temporarily from July 30th, a furnished apartment with refined people in good location. Send mail to 2432 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

COUNTRY BOARD

ALLEN HOMESTEAD—Ashuelot, N. H.; ideal for restful vacation; home cooking, $14 weekly. MRS. R. HARDY.

HAMILTON VILLA, KEARSARGE, N. H. White Mts. Homelike, restful, modern; near all amusements; excellent table, own farm products; capacity 15 guests; $14 to $16 weekly; folder, MRS. W. W. HAMILTON.

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MOUNTAIN home, fine house; fireplace; 105 acres; stream on land; 2500 pine trees and other wood surrounded by lakes; excellent hunting and fish; $3,000. ALLEN CRAIG Gloversville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

EXHIBITION and sale, Studio, 12 T Wharf, Boston—Sketches, portraits in oil and water colors; portrait-busts in sculpture, by Miss Mary A. T. Burton, July 25, 26, 27, 29. Tel. Laf. 4724.

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FINE furniture, furnishings, and rugs for every room, very reasonable; substantial reductions; new SIMMONS MATTRESSES, studio beds. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 EAST 60th St., N. Y. C.

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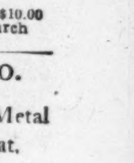

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You Will Find It a Pleasure to Shop in Our Store
28-34 WALL ST., NORWALK Tel. 580

COUNTY SERVICE CO.
Carpet Cleaners (by hand process)
Upholsterers, Awning Workers
Mattresses and Box Springs Renovated
PHONE DARIEN 1228 DARIEN, CONN.

J. I. MALLETTE
Specialty Shop
Silk Slips—Hosiery—Gloves
Foundation Garments and Dresses
88 Washington St., So. Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 100 PROSPECT ST 3-7535 12 to 5 p m daily

Checking Accounts
Saving Accounts
Trust Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes

The Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

THE ONLY AIR-CONDITIONED STORE IN STAMFORD
Smart Things for Men and Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

MILLER'S
FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
Formerly with C. O. Miller Co.
Draperies—Upholstering
Shades—Floor Covering
Telephone 4-6255

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

WATERBURY

Bring Your DRY CLEANSING to Us and Have It Done by
The "HYGEONIC" Method
The Most Modern and Scientific Dry Cleaning Method of Today
You will be pleased with the work, and the low price we charge for it.
Phone us—and we will call for your work and deliver it to you when finished.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
DIAL 3-1116, WATERBURY, CONN.

CLEARANCE!
Now Going On
In every department of the store. Your opportunity to save on your summer needs.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Worden's
Try our delicious pineapple juice. It is a refreshing drink for summer days.
152 CHERRY STREET PHONE 5-1121

In Our Beauty Parlor
EUGENE-DUART
ZOTOS
Permanent Waves
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK ST WATERBURY, CONN.

FINE CRYSTAL WARE
From $4.00 to $25.00
For Set of Six
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
JEWELER AND OPTOMETRIST
159 BANK STREET

Ladies' and Children's Individual Hair Bobbing
EVERYBODY'S BARBER SHOP
50 Bank Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

WARNER-FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.
13 EAST LEE ST. MAIN OFFICE PH. SOUTH 3111

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
Headquarters for
SUMMER FROCKS
Nelly Don! L'Aiglon! Sacson! and Other Fine Wash Frocks
$1.98 *to* $10.98
Second Floor

FOR
Niagara Hudson Coke
CALL
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
PHONE 3-1268

COTRELL AND LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
CLEARANCE SALE
of Handbags
$1.94, Were $2.98

BINGHAMTON

LOW SUMMER PRICES
"The same coal from the same mine all the time."
SUPERIOR WYOMING ANTHRACITE
FUEL and RANGE OIL
BUILDING SUPPLIES
DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
345-357 Grand Avenue Johnson City
Phone 7-5815

A Break for You
If you are vacationing in August, you'll need plenty of smart sports wear that you can buy in these midsummer sales at big savings
at McLEAN'S

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GASS
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4916

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
AMERICAN GAS
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD TEL. 0717

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J.Q.Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Edwards
Complete Stock of Fashions and Home Furnishings
Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo
NRA **EDWARDS**
460 Main Street

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO
Miracleaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Priebe Brand Poultry
(WE DELIVER)
337 Parkridge Ave. Phone UNiversity 8480

CORTLAND

DEXTER & OSBORN
WE SELL
Monarch Food Products
Heinz's 57 Varieties
Full line of groceries, meats.
DELIVERY CALL 2141

GLENS FALLS

FOWLER'S
130 GLEN STREET GLENS FALLS
GLENS FALLS' *Finest*
DEPARTMENT STORE

Visit **WILEY'S** *For*
Women's Silk Hosiery—Silk Undies—Pajamas—Neckwear—Handkerchiefs—Hand Bags—Bedding—Luncheon Sets—Table Linens—Dinnerware—Fancy China—Stemware—Fancy Glace Ware—Chromium Plated Holloware—Gifts and Bridge Accessories
WILEY'S
Rialto Theatre Building

"The Store of Cheerful Service"
MERKEL-GELMAN
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
Specializing in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Lingerie, Hosiery and a complete line of Infants' and Children's Clothing.
—*Branch Stores at*—
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. TROY, N. Y.

Queensbury Beauty Shop
All Branches of
Beauty Culture and Permanent Waving
Mrs. Herbert Morehouse
Proprietor
Phone Dial 2-3614
Hotel Queensbury
Glens Falls, N. Y.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Mid-Summer CLEARANCE SALE Now in Progress
ARGERSINGER'S

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

Broilers Are the Best Value in Meats
We Sell Only Home-Dressed Full Line Kold Kuts for Lunches
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent.
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

Be Sure the Name
FRIGIDAIRE
is on the Electric Refrigerator you buy
Exclusively at
Nelson's Specialty Shops
IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving Hair Cutting Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

"CHATSWORTH"
"blue" COAL FUEL OIL
Expert Oil Burner Service; *24 Hour* Delivery and Service
Phones {Larchmont 2900 / Mamaroneck 3110 (nite emergency)

TELEPHONES
NEW ROCHELLE 7809 MAMARONECK 90
SPOTLESS—ODORLESS
NON-SHRINKABLE
Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

BALDWIN

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business.
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING, BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Tel. Far Rock. 7-3710, Belle Harbor 5-3004
Stern's Bedding Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs
Broadloom Carpets
Mattresses Remade and Sterilized
1909 MOTT AVE., opp. Gem Theatre

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

M. Epstein Corset Shop
Corsets and Corselettes
Fitted and Altered Free of Charge
Hosiery, Novelties of all kinds.
1005A CENTRAL AVENUE
CORNER OF ARCADE

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY
"Where Quality Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere
1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Telephone Cedarhurst 1776
Colonial Meat Market
G. HARTMANN, Prop.
Prime Meats and Poultry
430 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

FROCKS
COATS
HATS
ACCESSORIES
GIFTS
LAMPS
FURNITURE
GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed evenings until Sept. 15th

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

Croker-Evans Radio Service
Special Summer Prices on Auto Radios
REFRIGERATORS
41-51 MAIN STREET
Near Post Office
PHONE FLUSHING 9-6056

HEMPSTEAD

SHELL
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
Your car is lubricated according to special chart, using SEVEN different grease guns and from SEVEN to FIFTEEN different types of lubricants.
Shell Hempstead, Mgr. J. Burdeshaw, Tel. Hempstead 3851—Greenwich St. and Jerusalem Ave.
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

Refrigerators Conditionaire
Radio Repairs
United Motors Service
PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO., INC.
Hempstead 748 334 Fulton Ave.

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Avenue
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
40 Main Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

Beach and Lawn Chairs
Tables and Umbrellas
Beach-Rest Special, 49c
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS, HARDWARE
278 FRONT ST. Hempstead 7720

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Substantial Reductions
ON ALL
Millinery and Dresses
Youthful Half-Size Dresses

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave.. Newtown 9-8411

Mosher & Howell
Sale — Greatly Reduced
PURE SILK SLIPS
Tailored and Lace Trimmed
1.29—1.69—1.98
3712 82nd Street

JAMAICA

BETTY HAT SHOPPE
8961 164th Street (Jamaica)
HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LONG ISLAND CITY

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Apartments and Stores Along North Shore of Queens
Hosinger & Bode INC.
CHATHAM PHENIX BLDG. STI. 4-8955

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

JAMES G. SHAND
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best Always Ready to Serve You —DELIVERY SERVICE—
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

DIAMONDS — WATCHES — SILVERWARE —
KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE
Repair Work Our Specialty
30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2002

Olympia Confectionery
Makers of the Finest Products
Will Supply Your Candy Requirements
OUR ICE CREAM IS MADE OF THE PUREST FRESH CREAM
Delicious, Smooth and Wholesome
Try Our Tasty Lunches
32 SO. OCEAN AVE. Home of Quality

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for Westhampton and Riverhead
Call Enterprise 4025
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE

	LIABILITY	
Life Fire Tourist and OtherFloaters Rents and Leasehold Use and Occupancy Burglary and Plate Glass Surety Bonds	Employers Elevator Contractor Automobile Steam Boiler Workman's Compensation	Flywheel Public Teams Landlord General

Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
Laurelton 8-2357, 8-2555

We serve only the best
Prime Meats
WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

Telephone Virginia 7-9091
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby
NOW 10 CENTS
105-14 LIBERTY AVENUE

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-4001

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place. 8 a m to 1 p m daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

MOORE BROS.
Ignition—Batteries
Shock Absorbers—Speedometers
Sales—CARBURETORS—Service
VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1422
340 Sunrise Highway

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX Beauty Salon
is Long Island's Finest.
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ST. ALBANS

LAURELTON BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving $5
Zotos
Permanent Waving $10
Beauty Culture Hair Coloring
226-15 Merrick Rd. (op. Theatre) Laurelton
Tel. LAurelton 8-10304

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST
MAMARONECK N Y

Telephone Larchmont 2068
Telephone Mamaroneck 2423
Dot's Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue
Larchmont, N. Y.
149 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Ph. OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

RECEIVING
THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave
(*Depositor owned and controlled*)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Annesi Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

Oldest Established
Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING
COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
1 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

MT. VERNON Woman's Exchange
Open All Summer
Box Lunches to Order
Attractive Suggestions for Warm Weather
Attractive Gifts for All Occasions
10 EAST PROSPECT AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

Claim Adjuster
THOMAS GRAY
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

Crosley Refrigerators
★ No down payment—first installment due 30 days after installation. Three years to pay—12c per day.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 North Avenue N. R. 1000

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST · NEW ROCHELLE · N·Y·
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—*Since 1864*—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

Ruby Lane Stores
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY and LONG ISLAND
546 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
F. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section

Julia's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in Hair Coloring, $3.
Permanent Waving, $5
1623 CHURCH AVE. Buckminster 2-6761

Clicquot Club
GINGER ALE and SARSAPARILLA
CARLINO BROS. GROCERS
7512 THIRD AVENUE
TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED
ATLANTIC 5-0537

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

George C. Herbst & Son
Fred H. Herbst
MORTICIANS
6741 Fifth Avenue

Freda's Beauty Shop
PERMANENT WAVES
Croquignole and Spiral
$5.00
Monday to Thursday
Three items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue Shore Road 5-9482

Manhattan

MARGARET HARVEY
Wash. Hts. *Successors to* 7-1027
Louis Hart
CLEANERS DYERS
321 W 181st ST., N.Y.

FURNITURE REPAIRED
Stains Removed, Table Tops Refinished, Chairs Caned, Antiques Restored. Upholstering. Dry Cleaning.
Carl W. Schwabe
207 WEST 10TH ST., N.Y.C. CH. 3-7458

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE INC.
and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

Kesbec Service Stations
Esso Essolene Essolube
427 N. Main St. Foot of Byram Hill
Tel. 283 Tel. 4325

POUGHKEEPSIE

Colonial Maple
The distinctive furniture for the whole house, or for a single room, is offered in a complete variety of suites and pieces—
All of them at special prices during
LUCKEY'S MID-SUMMER SALE OF FURNITURE
Luckey Platt & Co.

Mid-Summer Sale
FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS
The Wallace Co.

THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
Commercial Printing
22 Barclay Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Mgr.
TELEPHONE 3874-J

MIDCO
Ice Box Freeze
Makes Delicious Ice Cream
All Flavors
2 Cans — 25 cents
B & M Food Market
Phone 6160 Free Delivery

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Main 6585, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

FIRE **INSURANCE** AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR FLOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

HAVE you heard about the latest development in permanent waving. The new Fredericks 50% Cooler Method is the greatest advantage ever in permanent waving.
Call Stone 2723
MAY RYAN
80 EAST AVENUE ROOM 210

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

Monroe 2722 537 Averill Avenue
Carl F. Phillips
PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING, CARPENTRY
Now is the best time for your outside job.
ESTIMATES GLADLY GIVEN

Beautiful Organdie Bows and Small Collars
All hand embroidered
To be worn summer and winter
Launder like new, 55c, two for $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
CARLOTA CURRIE, 119 Harvard St.

Log Cabin Point
East Lake Road
Honeoye, N. Y.
Phone Honeoye 31A
Attractively furnished cottages with fireplaces and electricity. Boat. Good fishing. Bathing
W. A. CONTANT & SONS
66 Fort Hill Ter. Rochester, N. Y.

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires
Goodrich Batteries
Brake Service
Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

FUEL OILS
FAIR-CHESTER OIL CO.
Oil Burner Sales Service
Sales Agents Timken Oil Burner
TEL. PORT CHESTER 4200

Donen's Music Shop, Inc.
The House of Music and Electrical Appliances
Why buy ice? For 15c a day, no down payment, Donen will install a G. E. Hotpoint Electric Refrigerator.
Just see us or phone RYE 525
Opposite the banks.
78 Purchase Street Tel. 525

SCARSDALE

Scarsdale 3355 *"Exclusive but Inexpensive"*
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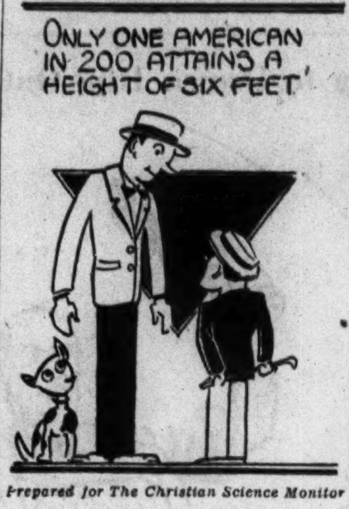
Daily Features

Worth Knowing


ONLY ONE AMERICAN IN 200 ATTAINS A HEIGHT OF SIX FEET

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

45.

Check √ Yes or No

1. Are the colors in the Mexican flag the same as those in the Stars and Stripes? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

2. Did the tuxedo get its name from Tuxedo Park, N. Y? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

3. Was Andrew Jackson known as "The Sage of Monticello"? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

4. Is Thanksgiving Day observed in Canada and the United States on the same day? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

5. Did Paderewski study under Leschetizky? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

6. Did Jacob have to serve Laban 14 years before he could win Rebekah for a wife? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Does a troy pound weigh less than an avoirdupois pound? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

8. Is the Ohio River longer than the Rio Grande? (*Yes*..... *No* . . .)

9. Is Savannah farther west than the city of Panama? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

10. Does Amelia Earhart hold the east-west transcontinental flight record for women? (*Yes*...... *No*......)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The pentathlon is a combination of five athletic events, as in the case of unfolding a deck chair.

Punch: "Our business is picking up," remarked one of the prominent waste-paper collectors in a South London park yesterday.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Produce Business

A YOUNG college man, unable to get work, interested himself in the seemingly uncollectable debts owing to his uncle, a hardware store owner. He offered to collect these for half. His uncle scoffed at the idea, but allowed the boy to go ahead.

Believing that everyone would pay if a suitable arrangement were made, the young collector set out. He went to the farmers and offered to take vegetables, poultry, fruit, and other produce at market prices, the amount to be credited on the bills. This marketable produce—and he soon received a large amount—he took into a large city some 30 miles away. Here he bought a marketing license and started selling it over the market counter. He was so successful that he decided to terminate his collection business, and he now runs a consignment produce company and makes regular hauls into the city every day.

R. P. S.

In Lighter Vein

Two of a Kind

The visitor claimed to be a good pianist, with unusual ability in reading music at sight. Seeing a sheet of music on the piano rack, she sat down and began playing, pounding the keys with little regard for correctness or time. Observing the small daughter of the household watching her earnestly, the player pressed harder on the loud pedal, lifted her hands higher, and ended the performance with a flourish and a bang on a discord.

Whirling around on the stool, she bestowed a patronizing smile upon the child, who looked up and naively remarked, "I can't play that, either."

Curious

"I see that you have shut off all the gas in your house and are using nothing but candles. What is that for?"

"Merely out of curiosity. I want to see if it will make any difference in my gas bills."—*Outspan.*

Father's Opinion

Daughter: "He is saving $15 a week from his salary, papa?"

Father: "But how long can he live on credit?"—*Grit.*

Pals

Just a Boy and His Dog—One of Nature's Best Combinations. The Picture Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. W. F. Jureit, of Miami, Fla.

Quotation for Today

HE THAT gives good advice, builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example, builds with both; but he that gives good admonition and bad example, builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.—BACON.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Adria

IN DESCRIBING the severe storm which Paul and his companions encountered during the course of their voyage to Rome, and particularly that part of it which immediately preceded their shipwreck on the island of Malta, Luke points out that they were being "driven up and down in Adria" (Acts 27:27).

To modern ears the name "Adria" at once suggests that branch of the Mediterranean which lies between Italy and Yugoslavia and is now known as "the Adriatic." It is true that even in ancient times "Adria" was often used in this restricted sense; but it is of interest to note that as early a writer as Ptolemy (who lived in the second century, of the Christian era) states that in his day "Adria," or "the Adriatic," was counted as lying to the east of Sicily and to the west of Crete. And it is evidently in this wider sense that the term "Adria" is used in the book of Acts.

Daily Anecdote

Congratulations

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Amelia Earhart Putnam landed safely after her transatlantic flight, she received many messages of congratulation, but none more amusing than a radiogram from a firm of dry cleaners in America, whom she had favored with her custom. The message read:

"Congratulations. Knew you'd make it. We never lose a customer."

For the Scrapbook

Outflanked on the right; outflanked on the left. Situation on the whole excellent — am going to advance. — *Foch's dispatch to Joffre, Sept. 9, 1914.*

Men are only enlightened by feeling their way thro' experience. The greatest geniuses are themselves drawn along by their age.—*Tugot.*

A finished and a perfect thought, what time it takes, how rare it is, and what an immense delight! — *Joubert.*

As for this divine gift of simpleness of heart, who shall say it is not the best of all?—*Jeffery Farnol.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A House in Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

FOR some years the J—— family had occupied a small house belonging to a widow, Mrs. G——. They had improved the grounds a great deal, carefully tending the grass and hedge, and planting a well-planned garden.

Of late years, Mrs. G—— had not been financially able to have needed repairs made on the house. But Mr. J—— and his eldest son were both capable and willing to do the work. They painted window sills, put new boards in the front steps, papered two bedrooms, and repainted the pantry and kitchen in a refreshing new color.

Mrs. G—— offered to take a reduction in rent, considering all they had done for her. But Mr. J——, realizing that the house afforded her sole income, refused the generous offer.

Recently Mrs. G—— passed on, and it was discovered that she had willed the little house to the J—— family, who, as she wrote, "have always made the house a home."

What They Say

The Seeing Eye

"The world is full of agreeable experiences for those who have been taught to perceive them." — *Henry Ford.*

Stepping Stone

"Nothing worth while can be accomplished without opposition." — *Walter Damrosch.*

Prestige

"When a nation talks of its honor, it means no more than its prestige." —*A. A. Milne.*

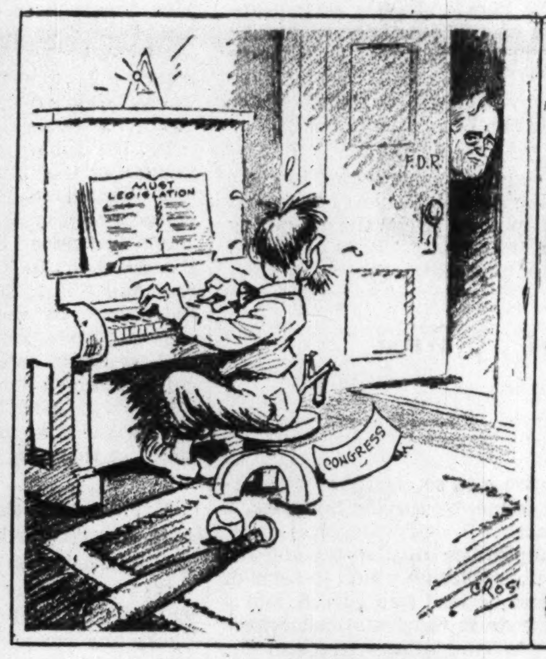
Receptiveness

"One of the secrets of life is to keep our intellectual curiosity acute."—*William Lyon Phelps.*

"Big Shot"

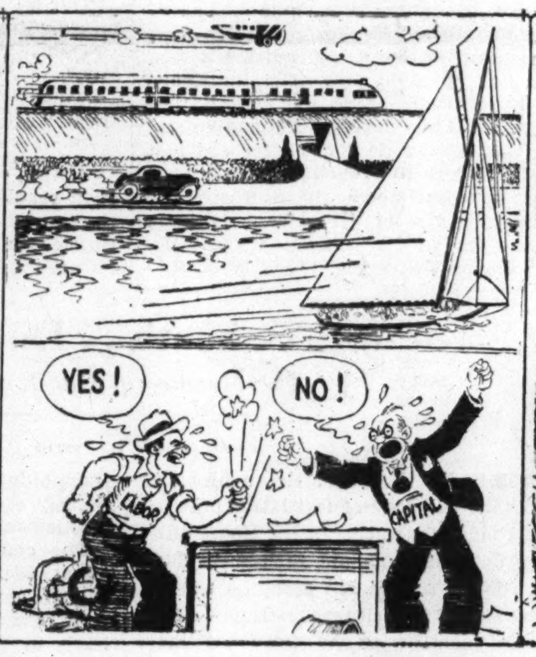
"The man who gets the idea he is a big shot is often the first to be fired."—*Louis Allis.*

Cartoons of the Week



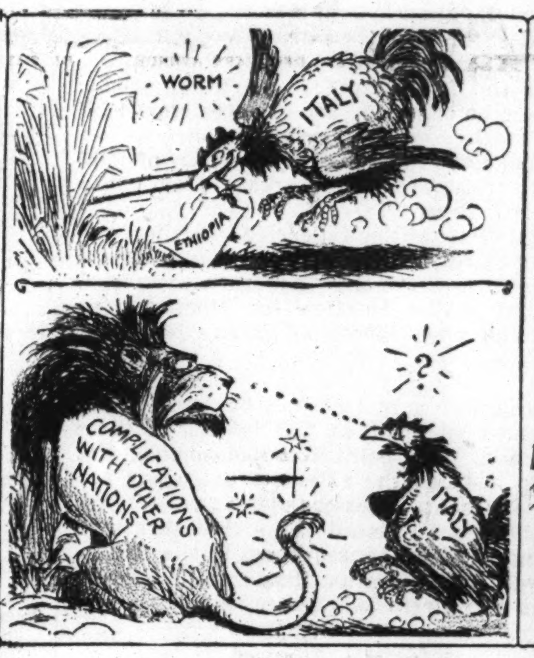
Cross in Nashville Tennessean

No Getting Out of It



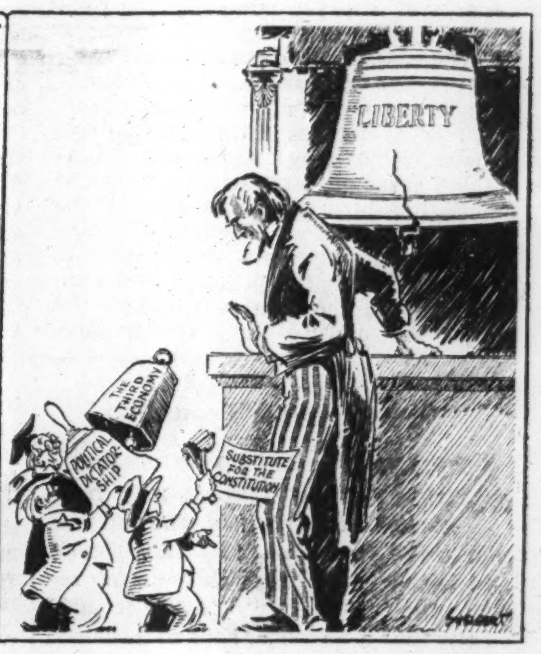
Patton in Dallas Journal

We Brag About Speed, But Argue for Weeks!



Orr in Chicago Tribune

It May Not Be Such Easy Pickings

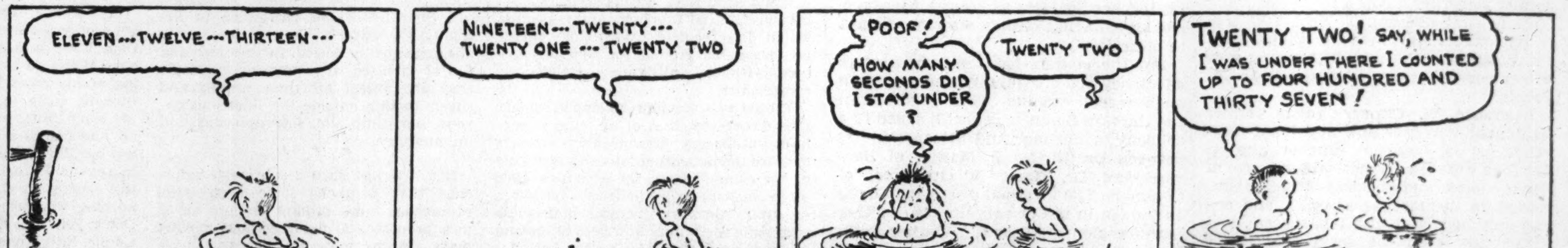


Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

Accept No Substitutes

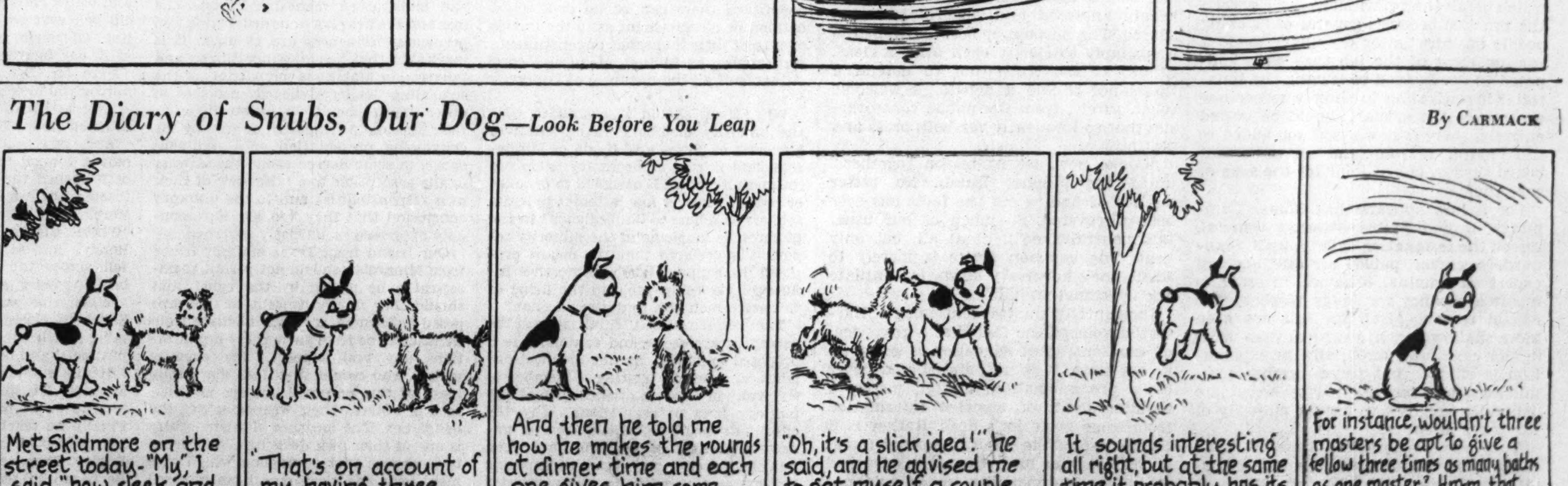
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—It All Depends Who's Counting

By LE PELLEY


ELEVEN --- TWELVE --- THIRTEEN ---
NINETEEN --- TWENTY --- TWENTY ONE --- TWENTY TWO
POOF! HOW MANY SECONDS DID I STAY UNDER ?
TWENTY TWO
TWENTY TWO! SAY, WHILE I WAS UNDER THERE I COUNTED UP TO FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVEN!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Look Before You Leap

By CARMACK


Met Skidmore on the street today-"My," I said,"how sleek and well-fed you look!"
"That's on account of my having three masters," he said-
And then he told me how he makes the rounds at dinner time and each one gives him something to eat
"Oh, it's a slick idea!" he said, and he advised me to get myself a couple more masters right away!
It sounds interesting all right, but at the same time it probably has its disadvantages—
For instance, wouldn't three masters be apt to give a fellow three times as many baths as one master? Hm-m, that wouldn't be so good—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

President and Constitution

HAS President Roosevelt violated his oath of office? Has he broken his pledge to "preserve" the Constitution by urging members of Congress not to permit "doubts, however reasonable, as to the constitutionality" of the Guffey coal bill to block enactment? A few days ago a reader of the Monitor made this charge openly in a letter printed on this page. Newspapers have been publishing the presidential oath side by side with Mr. Roosevelt's words in his letter two weeks ago to Representative Samuel Hill of Illinois with apparent purpose to leave such impression. Mr. Snell, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, merely permits himself to say that the President "has come perilously close to what some people call impeachable grounds."

The question is not so simple to answer as may appear. If the President knows the Guffey bill to be unconstitutional he has been remiss in his duty. But can he know that? Can anyone *know* it until the Supreme Court decides? The Supreme Court cannot decide until a law has been enacted. There have been attempts to have the Supreme Court give advisory opinions, but it has been considered sounder and more in keeping with the division of powers under the American system to avoid short cuts. The judicial branch requires not only an actual law but an actual violation before it can act.

In the United States constitutionality is not determined on abstractions. It is not a question of what the President thinks or of what Congress thinks, or even of what the lower courts think. A federal court upheld NRA in the Schechter case. Constitutionality, in a legal sense, is what the Supreme Court thinks about a concrete law as presented by a particular violation at a particular time.

If we wish to be legal and technical, it can be argued that to have the President or Congress attempt to pass on the constitutionality of a proposed law would be a usurpation of judicial functions by the executive or legislative branches. Without being technical it is plain that for the President or Congress to venture on no legislation except what they think the Supreme Court will think is constitutional opens the door to absurd if not dangerous abuses. Such a hypothetical judicial veto could be used to carry judicial power over into the policy-making area of government in a way never intended by the framers of the Constitution.

In practice Congress has repeatedly enacted measures of doubtful constitutionality. Indeed, changes in the nation's legal structure required by changes in its physical and economic structure would not be practical without such tests. Most of the recent constitutional amendments have resulted from attempts of Congress to pass laws which the people desired but which the Supreme Court held were not permitted under the Constitution. Woman's suffrage, income taxes, direct election of senators, prohibition, are examples. The proposed child labor amendment was offered only after Congress tried one law, had it rejected, and in face of that tried another.

But never before to our knowledge has a President so outspokenly urged Congress to leave constitutionality to the courts. Possibly other Presidents have not felt it incumbent upon themselves to try to judge of constitutionality. But they have not said so. And one President at least has spoken very strongly against the legislative and executive branches leaving judgment wholly to the Supreme Court. President Taft, in 1913, vetoed the Webb-Kenyon Act controlling interstate transportation of intoxicants because he held it was unconstitutional. As it happened, Congress overrode the veto and the Supreme Court declared the act constitutional.

Thus the result made Mr. Taft's position appear mistaken. And in so far as constitutionality is a strictly legal matter the attempt of executive or legislature to determine something which as regards a specific law only the Supreme Court can settle appears unwise. Yet Mr. Taft said something at the time which is particularly applicable to the situation today:

> The custom of legislators and executives having any legislative function to remit to the courts entire and ultimate responsibility as to the constitutionality of the measures which they take part in passing is an abuse which tends to put the court constantly in opposition to the Legislature and the executive, and, indeed, to the popular supporters of unconstitutional laws.

At a time when a President and Congress have directed a veritable barrage of doubtful measures toward the Supreme Court this attitude is particularly worthy of consideration. We believe that some careful extension of federal powers will eventually prove necessary. Possibly the need for it can only be shown by passing specific measures and obtaining a test. But the method of piling up half a dozen such laws in a short time and building up vested interests in them on every side, vested interests which will resent any denial by the Supreme Court, must be questioned.

This method makes the whole underlying issue appear personal and partisan. Actually, the issue is too big to fit personal or party limits. For the real question is, how far shall federal powers for the regulation of business extend? And it is on the purpose, much more than the methods, of the President that attention should now be centered. Indeed, eyes should be fixed less on the President and more on the Constitution. Preservation of the American system in workable form is the vital thing. Even to answer the oath question we must decide whether the measures now put forward tend to injure or to preserve the Constitution. Indeed, that is the question for Americans to think about above all others just now.

Transferring Trouble

AT FIRST glance President Roosevelt's triple shift of officials may have seemed a clever way of relieving tension in the Virgin Islands. Lifting the lid and letting some steam escape often reduces the temperature of a teapot sufficiently that it no longer boils so furiously.

Both the men who have been storm centers in the Senate investigation of the island affairs were eased out, not out of the federal service, but into other and equally lucrative jobs. Paul M. Pearson, former Governor, takes a new post in the PWA housing division. T. Webber Wilson, a patronage appointee to the federal judgeship over the islands, becomes now a member of the United States Board of Parole.

Lawrence W. Cramer, young former lieutenant governor now appointed Governor, is apparently capable and is familiar with the islands. He is aware of the economic and political difficulties inherent in the task he assumes, and one can only hope and wish him success.

But now even the acrid controversy about the island administration is overshadowed by the question of the effects which befall the government service when the practice becomes general of "kicking people upstairs" after they have made a fuming mess of the job they were supposed to do. Instead of leaving the senatorial investigation to show whether one or both of the officials should be ousted entirely, there is now a soft job added to the payroll for one and an important board thrown out of joint for the sake of the other.

For it now appears that Homer Cummings, United States Attorney General, forced the resignation of Dr. Amy N. Stannard, a career public servant and an expert on criminal behavior, in order to create a vacancy for Judge Webber. The official reasons given for this are even more shallow and hypocritical than usual in such cases, and unofficially the explanation is offered that three-member commissions such as the parole board are generally supposed to have a majority of the party in power.

They are supposed to have no such thing. The supposition, hope and expectation of every right-minded citizen is that independent boards dealing with technical subjects shall be nonpartisan and above politics. The loading of these offices with political appointments, not to mention the extent of patronage appointments in lesser federal posts all over the country, is an abuse that threatens more serious consequences to the Roosevelt Administration than could a tempest in the Virgin Islands teapot.

Talking It Over

DIALOGUE as a vehicle for the expression of thought is no modern device. Two thousand years ago, Plato, with his teacher Socrates as literary colleague, had brought that form of discourse almost to perfection.

But the method has rarely been more effectively and charmingly employed than on a recent evening, when students of the Harvard Summer School listened to a colloquy of an hour and fifteen minutes between Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard and Dr. Harry A. Overstreet of Columbia. The informal discussion—quite as though in the private library of either man—was on the theme, "Whither Adult Education?"

An audience that filled a large lecture hall heard the problems in this realm keenly analyzed and hopeful solutions offered. The purpose of both participants was simply to clarify each other's ideas, to get at the truth—not to defend a thesis nor to win a debate. A welcome relief, surely, from the public controversies that so frequently vex both press and platform.

"Come, now, let us reason together," urged the prophet Isaiah. No better method of finding out the facts has ever been discovered. So much of our usual talk generates no light at all, but only heat. The common desire is merely to shout one's adversary down, to ventilate one's personal prejudices.

Incidentally, the two gentlemen at Harvard developed the fact that a great deal of excellent adult education is going on in our time. It is not, and should never be, a professionalized matter, merely a handing down of assorted information from some professor's desk. Rather is it the release of the often hampered forces of friends who have themselves learned of human individuality under guidance the secret of happy and efficient living.

Cape Cod in the 1860's

Book News of the Day

JOSEPH C. LINCOLN has varied the usual course of his Cape Cod novels by giving his latest a Civil War atmosphere. But STORM SIGNALS (New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50) contains Mr. Lincoln's favorite components—retired sea captains, a mild romance temporarily impeded, but finally made smooth, and a local tempest of feuds and prejudices that rend a Cape village into tongue-clashing factions, but clear with the end of the story. In all essentials except the actual names, both setting and characters are familiar to Mr. Lincoln's accustomed readers, but the 1860 background gives variety and a certain amount of historical weight.

The plot rests upon the clearing of Captain Ben Snow's reputation. Young Captain Snow on his first command lost his vessel off Cape Hatteras, and the first mate, Samuel Evans, was drowned. Snow, after weeks in a North Carolina hospital, came home to Bayport with a disabled leg, to meet criticism and suspicion. He had lost his craft, said the "debating society" of retired sea captains, passing judgment from their favorite chairs in the post office; he had been asleep below for eight hours solid during the storm, the management of the Pearl had been strangely faulty, and Sam Evans, son of Bayport's leading citizen, was gone. What had Ben to say for himself?

Ben, magnanimously, had nothing to say. What excuses he could give he could not substantiate, and he was resolved to keep quiet. Not so his father, fiery Captain Cyrus. The elder Snow unearthed a boatswain who was able to make affidavit that Ben's commands had not been carried out, that he had not been wakened as he specifically ordered, and that the blame for the loss of the Pearl rested on the two mates, Evans and an Englishman whom they had taken on at Surinam at Evans's urging.

It took the blackmailing attempts of the second mate and the rectitude of Captain Heman Evans's own awakened conscience to clear Ben's reputation and bring the narrative to the desired happy ending.

As always with Mr. Lincoln, his old sea captains are his best characters. Captain Cyrus, bluff and tempery, but stanch, and Captain Heman, autocratic, unforgiving but ready to go the last inch in rectifying a wrong when once convinced that he had committed it, are his most interesting characters here. Second only to these is Laban Hallett, cobbler and radical. The Civil War background gives opportunity for depicting the differences of opinion that made a Copperhead of Captain Heman, a Lincoln man of Captain Cyrus, a tar-and-feathering mob out of some ordinarily innocuous Bayport citizens, and a war casualty out of pacific Labe Hallett, Fundamentally the war setting does not alter the plot or the nature of the characters, and it does at times impede the course of the story, though its treatment indicates careful study by Mr. Lincoln of Cape history during the period. W. K. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Measure of Our Loyalty

By Frank L. Perrin

PERHAPS it is in strict conformity with the code of legislative practice that the members of the House Military Committee should submit conflicting reports on the bill designed to suppress efforts to incite disobedience on the part of members of the Army and Navy. Legislators, like some other wise and discerning individuals, do not always agree. For my part, I am willing to concede the right to disagree, if differences of opinion are honest and without selfish bias. But it would seem that in considering such a measure as that proposed, and regarding which disagreement exists, there might be reasonable ground for complete accord without stultifying surrender or compromise.

Yet even as one approaches the subject it is discovered, first of all, that a perhaps unconscious preconception appears to place the dissenting minority members of the committee on the defensive. How often, indeed, do we felicitate ourselves on our fairness and justness, meanwhile regretting the failure of others to see and understand as clearly as we imagine ourselves able to do. Of course, among the members of this particular congressional committee there can be no division of opinion or disagreement as to the innate loyalty of their thousands of constituents or, happily, as to that of all the constituents of all the members of Congress.

* * *

Why, then, should it eventuate that the minority members, Representatives Maverick of Texas and Kvale of Minnesota, find it wise or necessary to oppose the measure which is designed to penalize or punish whoever may attempt to incite soldiers or sailors to disobedience? In the picturesque language of the minority report it is declared that the means proposed to suppress such subversive influences are comparable to the firing of "a twelve-inch gun to destroy a gnat."

The comparison, I think it will be agreed, is grotesque and fantastic. It is proposed to punish, by fine or imprisonment, any person inciting a member of the Army or Navy to disobedience of any military laws or regulations. Why the effort to ridicule or belittle such an undertaking? Acts of sedition have been punished, even to the extent of imposing the extreme penalty, in every country and in every age. Is it now that it is thought unwise to so clearly and courageously redefine, by specific language, a seditious act?

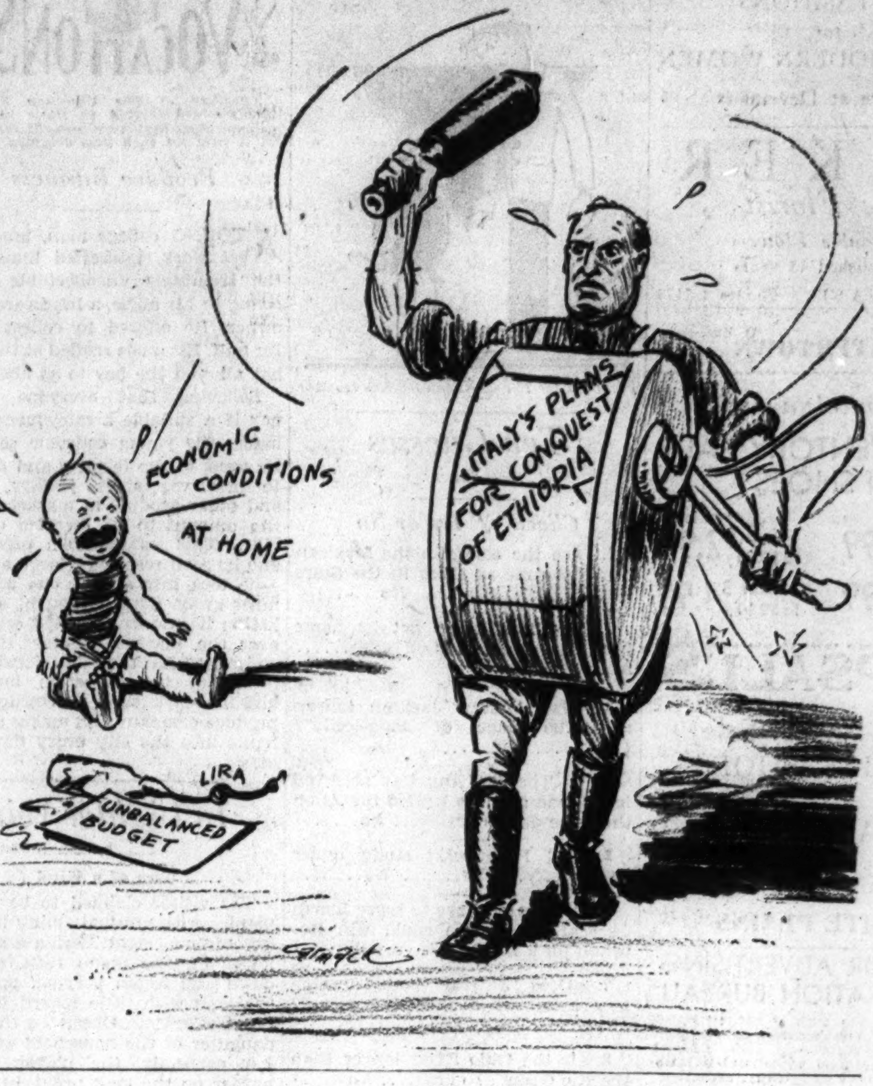
The complexities of the present-day social order, the license which freedom of thought and action, free speech and a free press have fostered and encouraged have, in this land of the free and the home of the brave, encouraged and possibly immunized the disturbers and misguided plotters who have sought and continue to seek to bore from within. They are not all patriots. By no yardstick that can be imagined or devised can their fidelity or patriotism to the country to which they yield scanty allegiance be measured. In the rank and file of civilized and progressive people they are, except for their sniping and sharpshooting outside the lines and beyond the camp site, inconspicuous and unimportant.

* * *

But it is just such a subversive influence that demands some such wise, courageous and prompt action as is now proposed. A disturbed and moving mass absorbs more quickly and more thoroughly a polluting or noxious ingredient than a mass which is at rest and undisturbed mentally. Beyond the seas and the near horizons distracting and pernicious influences are at work. It is inevitable that racial sympathizers and fanatical or ambitious compatriots of the struggling underprivileged peoples in other lands should, by subterfuge, by false appeals to sympathy, or even by the convincing presentation of a righteous cause, in some degree excite the unwary or the susceptible to a false view of their own responsibilities and to the unhappy conclusion that they, too, are unreasonably oppressed or unwisely governed.

Our friend from Texas and our friend from Minnesota should not permit themselves to be misled by the belief that should they finally consent to this proposed enactment they will alienate from themselves or from their party organizations any real support. The enemies within who would first feel the strong hand of this proposed law are not citizens or voters. Their weapon is not the ballot box. The measure of their loyalty is one of their own devising. Their creed is to oppose that oppression which wise men, here and elsewhere, have imposed upon themselves.

Trying to Drown Him Out?


ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AT HOME
ITALY'S PLANS FOR CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA
LIRA
UNBALANCED BUDGET
Gringek

It's All Very Simple

MRS. BEE laid down her fashion magazine with a sigh. "Henry," she said, and there was a worried look on her face. Mr. Bee, who had just finished a delectable meal of sweet-clover honey, and was now immersed in his favorite newspaper, said "Yes, dear," without looking up.

"Listen, Henry," Mrs. Bee persisted, "I want to talk to you about something important."

Mr. Bee reluctantly put down his paper. "All right, Elizabeth." he said. "What's on your mind?"

"It's about our waist lines," said Mrs. Bee, when convinced that she had her husband's full attention.

"Our waist lines?" Mr. Bee looked surprised. "But what about our waist lines?"

"Don't you see, Henry? We haven't any."

"Then why concern ourselves about them?" said Mr. Bee rather sensibly.

* * *

"Henry, you don't understand. I've just been reading in the fashion notes that the nipped-in waist line is the only thing this season. It's the latest Paris decree. In no time it will be all the rage."

"But what can we do about it?" said Mr. Bee amiably. "Waist lines are all well enough, I suppose, if one wants them, but we have none, and so that's that," and he started to pick up his newspaper.

"But we must get them."

"Get them!" Mr. Bee dropped his paper. "Now, Elizabeth, how in the world are we going to get waist lines?"

"It's very simple," said Elizabeth. "We must diet."

"Diet!" Mr. Bee sat up straight in his chair. This was getting beyond a joke.

"But, Elizabeth," he protested, "you don't realize what you are saying. Think what it would mean."

"I have thought, Henry. Of course, we have always lived exclusively on honey, and to give it up will not be easy. A diet of lettuce and water cress and mustard leaves will seem very strange. But you know the old saying, 'One might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.' "

Mr. Bee rubbed his nose in perplexity. Could it be that Elizabeth was right? The idea seemed to him preposterous, but perhaps he was wrong. He would have to think, and since he could think better in the open air, he took his hat from the rack and, telling Elizabeth that he would not be long, he went out.

There was a long mirror in the room and, standing before it, Elizabeth critically examined her figure. Then she gave a long sigh. After that, she got out some sewing and tried to work, but it was plain that her thoughts were elsewhere.

* * *

Much sooner than she had expected him, Henry came back. His face beamed and he seemed in the best of spirits.

"It's all right," he said happily, as Elizabeth glanced up. "You don't have to worry any more."

He hung up his hat and settled himself comfortably in his easy chair.

"You seem very confident," said Elizabeth, considerably puzzled by this sudden change. "What has happened?"

Mr. Bee chuckled,

"It was like this," he explained. "I had gone only a short distance when I met Dick Wasp and we stopped for a little chat. While we were talking, I kept looking at his waist line, and suddenly the thought came to me that Dick doesn't eat leafy things any more than you and I do, and he has a slim waist if ever there was one. Well, after he had gone, I began to reason the thing out, and I came to the conclusion that what one eats has nothing whatever to do with his figure. Don't you see, Elizabeth? It's all very simple. Either one has a waist line or one hasn't and that's all there is to it. Take rabbits, for instance. Rabbits eat lettuce and water cress and mustard leaves, and did you ever see a rabbit with a waist line? Of course, you didn't. Come to think of it, our figures are not bad after all."

Here Mr. Bee sauntered over to the mirror and took a good look at himself.

"Not half bad," he commented, with a satisfied smile. "Not half bad."

And, now, with one accord, the two moved toward the cupboard, and Elizabeth opened the door. Side by side they feasted their eyes upon their precious store. Together they read the labels: "White Clover Honey," "Red Clover Honey," and so forth. A ray of sunlight fell across the rows of gleaming jars, bringing out a yet richer glow.

When the pair had looked their fill, Elizabeth closed the door. Then, humming a little tune, she got out sundry implements, and began to wax the floor.

Henry watched her dreamily for a few minutes. His placid expression showed him to be at peace with all the world. Finally he reached down and picked up his neglected copy of the "Busyville Bugle." Then, settling back in his chair, he began to read, with a sigh of deep content. K. D.

The Wide Horizon

Who'll 'Keep Up' With These Joneses?

THIS is the story of a modern Swiss Family Robinson. The family's name is Jones, and whether what it has accomplished is important or unimportant, history will have to record. But whatever history may have to say, and whether or not it dismisses the venture with a few words, one fact will always remain. Two people founded an interesting turn in human unselfishness, and gave something worth while to the world.

In 1900, or thereabouts, and shortly after the United States had assumed guardianship of the island of Cuba, the Joneses, just married, came east from Wisconsin and sailed away to the Isle of Pines. On this island, now part of the Cuban Republic, they found that a living was procurable from bananas, pineapples, vegetables and fruits.

Likewise, they discovered that this island of about 10,000,000 acres had deep jungles and a solitude that allowed lonely contemplation or vigorous cultivation. They chose the latter, staked a possession, and went to work. Read this paragraph from Mrs. Jones's diary. She wrote: "We had just been married, and, as a new century dawned we landed at Juraco on the island. A placid little river of that name lay like a tinted ribbon between green banks. Luxuriant foliage reached down to the surface of the water. We flew on the wings of mules to the settlement of Santa Fe. Shortly afterward we began to build our home in the tropical woodland."

* * *

What they did during the first years the diary, unfortunately, does not relate. It may be that they tried, as others have tried, to make a fortune out of tropical produce. Perhaps they could have done so, for fruits and vegetables were readily salable along the Atlantic coast of the United States. But events show that they did not persist in such efforts and, instead, turned their attention to searching for agricultural secrets helpful to mankind.

Strange things grow in tropical lands, strange to the person of the hardy north. To experiment with these things and to make them valuable, the Joneses made the jungle into an agricultural nursery. Trees and plants were examined and grown, and appeals went out to every tropical land for native samples. Five hundred species were gathered. From the gardens of Ceylon came roots and saplings. From the experimental stations in Jamaica, Ecuador, and even from the United States, samples made their way into the jungles.

Grafting produced queer results. Plants and trees were made to do odd things; and yet, ever with the thought of doing something for humanity the Joneses passed over the freaks and gave their time to the improvement of local flora, the cultivation of trees producing an oil needed by the medical profession, and a hundred and one things furthering the cause of agriculture. An enumeration of what went on in the jungles and what came forth would be highly entertaining to scientific scholars. But the point to this story is that two people have given a life work for something they may not see completed.

* * *

They have never gone away from the island. They have neither children nor relatives. Good times and bad times have not been measured by the yardstick of material success. One may marvel at the temerity of two persons living year in and out in the jungle, for the jungle is not the most social of places. Yet the jungle is a wise provider and makes people brave and self-contained. These people have known discouragement and have known danger. Once a West Indies blow flattened their home, uprooted trees and plants, tore things to pieces bit by bit, and carried away one of Mr. Jones's socks landing it on a tree miles away. But the storm did not deter them: they carried on, rebuilt their home, and replanted their agricultural nursery.

Silver threads mingle with the gold. But these two workers do not falter. They have each other and their task must go on. History may write a few, cold lines. History may have a tale to relate if what they most desire shall come to pass. They ask that some organization shall carry on where they leave off: carry on and perfect what they have initiated.

How do I know? Because William A. Reid, Foreign Trade Adviser of the Pan American Union, Washington, told me, and the Joneses told him. G. H. C.

Mirror of Opinion

Creed to Govern Community Life

DOWN in Fort Worth, Texas, the city has a creed to govern its community life. The creed is now being adopted as a policy of personal conduct by the progressive citizens of many progressive towns and cities. Citizens who refuse to take part in progressive movements but content themselves with destructive criticism, hamper civic progress. All civic movements have weak spots subject to criticism, but the criticism should come from within instead of from without. . . .

Consider, particularly, the potentialities for good in the citizen who refrains from disparaging remarks about his city, its institutions and his fellow citizens; casts his vote on all public questions, civic, provincial and dominion; seeks not to evade jury duty, patronizes home merchants; lets no day pass without doing to the best of his ability some little bit looking to the betterment of his community.

We have never been in Fort Worth nor do we know much about the place, but if its citizens are to any large degree actuated by the spirit of this creed, it must be a fine city in which to live and do business.—*Canadian Statesman* (Bowmanville, Ont.).